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## Arafat Sails From Lebanon; Hussein Seeks Lasting Peace

### Syrians Begin Withdrawal From Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIRUT — The PLO leader Yasser Arafat sailed from Beirut harbor Monday for Greece after an emotional farewell as Syrian troops began to withdraw from the Lebanese capital.

Mr. Arafat, who has made Beirut his headquarters for 12 years, left the harbor aboard the Greek liner Atlantis. He is to stop in Greece before attending an Arab League summit next week in Morocco.

A Greek government spokesman said Monday that Mr. Arafat would disembark briefly in Greece on Wednesday for talks with Premier Andreas Papandreu and Carolos Papadoulas, deputy foreign minister.

Government sources said Mr. Arafat would sail to Tunisia after the stopover, but there was no official confirmation. Tunisia is one of eight Arab countries that is accepting Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas under a plan negotiated by Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East. Mr. Arafat has not indicated where he will take up permanent residence.

Egypt on Monday demanded the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and recognition of the "national legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

Amr Moussa, Egyptian chargé d'affaires, in a letter to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, said that Egypt welcomed the agreement over Beirut, but "first among such arrangements is the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese soil and putting an end to all vestiges of Israeli presence in Lebanon."

Diplomatic sources said they considered the letter important because Egypt's Camp David peace treaty with Israel was designed to be the framework for Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arafat's supporters, shouting, "Revolution until victory," mobbed him as he boarded the Atlantis. He stood on the deck, smiling and making a victory sign as the ship cruised into the Mediterranean.

Mr. Arafat vowed "to continue the struggle so we can win the war" against Israel for a Palestinian state. He also decried the lack of support from Arab governments and warned that they will soon be shaken by Beirut's erupting volcano.

Abu Iyad, one of the key Arafat deputies, said Arafat took a harder line at a news conference shortly after the Mr. Arafat's departure.



A Palestinian is embraced by Mr. Arafat before his departure.

### Monarch Says New Initiative Is Necessary

By Marvinne Howe  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan says that there would be a "real disaster" in the Middle East unless some movement was made soon toward a solution of the Palestinian problem and a just and durable peace.

In an interview Sunday, the king said he would consider any new U.S. peace initiative that went beyond the terms of the Camp David accord.

At the same time, he said he was convinced that the Reagan administration was "very concerned" over recent developments in Lebanon.

"As far as we are concerned, we think that a new initiative, a new process, will have to be born of the need to move rapidly towards the establishment of a just and durable solution," the king said, adding that the Camp David process was totally unacceptable to Jordan.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said last week that Israel would accept any move that "deviates from the framework for peace as established at Camp David."

A senior Israeli official explained that this meant Israel would reject any proposals on such questions as autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In the interview, King Hussein also said he would be holding talks shortly with the Palestine Liberation Organization, who had indicated a desire to do so, to coordinate political strategy.

Root of Problem  
The Palestinian problem, he said, was "the root cause of instability in the area."

The king said the Jordanian-Palestinian clashes in September, 1970, that led to thousands of deaths, and the PLO's expulsion from Jordan were "a family problem."

On Aug. 22, King Hussein warmly received 265 guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Army who had been evacuated from Beirut, saying they had fought courageously.

King Hussein disputed Israeli contentions that the withdrawal of PLO guerrillas from Beirut to Arab countries meant that the group's effectiveness as a political organization had been significantly damaged.

"I believe the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people, including the PLO, are very much alive," he said. They had "reasserted their existence."

The king disputed assertions by Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, that a separate Palestinian homeland was unnecessary because one already exists in Jordan.

Jordan is "not in any way a substitute for a Palestinian homeland," he said.

The king also said that recent reassurances by the United States of its commitment to Jordan's territorial integrity and sovereignty were "welcome."

But expressing some skepticism over Washington's ability to carry through with the commitment, he said, "We would prefer to rely on our own ability to defend ourselves."

The king was able to see Mr. Sharon, who also took part in the program, by two-way satellite, and he took exception to suggestions in the program that the war in Lebanon should be considered a triumph for U.S. weapons over those of the Soviet Union.

Supportive Role Seen  
"Does that give anyone in the United States reason to be proud of what happened to the many who fell and the many who are maimed for life?" the king asked.

Since the meeting of Arab heads of state at Rabat, Morocco, in 1974 unanimously declared the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, King Hussein said, Jordan would play a "supportive" role in efforts to seek what he called the Palestinians' "lost territory and rights."

Discussions with the PLO to formulate the concept of future Palestinian-Jordanian relations "may be a step along the way to enable us to cooperate jointly to establish a just and durable peace," he said.

U.S. Rejects Strategy  
The Associated Press reported in Washington that the United States rejected a key Israeli strategy, declaring Monday that "we do not agree that Jordan is a Palestinian state."

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, also denied that the administration had proposed establishment of a demilitarized Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sharon asserted on his just-concluded visit to Washington that Jordan was a Palestinian state because of its large concentration of Palestinians.



Security forces wave away onlookers near the car carrying Yasser Arafat to the Beirut port.

## 4 Alleged Terrorists Arrested in Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Four suspected international terrorists, including an Italian said to be a leading member of the Red Brigades and three persons with alleged links to an Irish guerrilla group, have been arrested in Paris.

Police sources said Monday that the Italian, Oreste Scalzone, 35, was arrested Sunday in central Paris on an international warrant, the Associated Press reported.

The police said the three other persons, who were arrested Saturday in the suburb of Vincennes, were all Irish nationals and apparently were planning an attack against the British Embassy military attaché in The Hague.

They were identified as Michael Plunkett, 21, Stefan King, 20, and Mary Reid, 19, all born in the Republic of Ireland.

The three were said to be members of the Irish National Liberation Army, an extreme-left splinter group of the Irish Republican Army.

can Army. The group claimed responsibility for the killing in 1979 of Airey Neave, a British Conservative Party member of Parliament.

A French television report said police also found stores of arms, explosives and documents linking the three to terrorist gangs in Switzerland, West Germany and the Netherlands. It appeared to confirm accounts circulating over the weekend in the French media that the information on them came from the French counterespionage service.

Since July 20, there have been 18 terrorist attacks in Paris, leaving nine persons dead and about 50 injured.

The French authorities have said that guerrillas representing a range of different countries and interests were behind a wave of recent attacks in Paris, including the killing of six persons in a Jewish restaurant four weeks ago.

The television report said the three arrested in Vincennes had links with the hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by George Habash. The French government has indicated it suspects a Palestinian group led by the dissident Abu Nidal carried out the restaurant attack.

In The Hague, the Dutch Ministry of Justice said French police had told them that two of the three were carrying documents connected with the Netherlands.

The television said investigators had been sent to Le Havre and other English Channel ports believed to be used by IRA activists.

Le Monde reported a police theory that terrorist groups swap "contracts" to confuse investigators and it said the police now had to find out if the pair were aiming merely at British targets or were planning strikes on behalf of other organizations.

Mr. Scalzone, a founder of the underground Workers' Autonomy movement, which has close links

with the Front Line and Red Brigades movements in Italy, is suspected of being involved in murder attempts and underground arms traffic. He has a French residence permit and was detained by anti-terrorist police at his Paris apartment, police told Reuters.

French investigators say their Italian counterparts helped them apprehend Mr. Scalzone, who first came into public view as the leader of the leftist university movement in Italy in the late 1960s. He later became a leader in the so-called Autonomous Workers group. An international warrant for his arrest was issued in 1977 in connection with two assassination attempts in Milan.

His arrest had no direct link to the arrests of the three guerrilla suspects in Vincennes, police told Reuters. The authorities have maintained an almost total information blackout on that operation, carried out by the heavily armed Gendarmes Intervention Group.

## Ingrid Bergman Dies of Cancer

The Associated Press

LONDON — Ingrid Bergman, whose film roles ranged from Humphrey Bogart's lost love in "Casablanca" to the prime minister of Israel in "A Woman Called Golda," died Sunday on her 67th birthday after an eight-year battle with cancer.

New York Times Service  
Incandescent, the critics called Ingrid Bergman. Or radiant. Or luminous. They said her performances were sincere, natural, wholesome. Sometimes a single adjective was not enough. One enraptured writer saw this winner of the highest acting honors in movies, legitimate theater and television as "a breeze whipping over a Scandinavian peak."

The Swedish star's beauty was so remarkable that it sometimes seemed to overshadow her considerable acting talent. The expressive blue eyes, wide, full-lipped mouth, high cheekbones, soft chin and broad forehead projected a quality that combined vulnerability and courage, sensitivity and earthiness, and an unending flow of deep compassion. It all seemed so natural that until she was well into middle age, Ingrid Bergman's taxing "Aumman Sonata" in 1976,

did many of her fans fully realize the talent, work and intelligence that were behind the performances that won her three Oscars.

Miss Bergman did not indulge in tantrums or engage in barterings with directors. She could be counted on to be letter perfect in her lines before she faced the camera. And during the intervals between scenes, her relaxing smile and hearty laugh were as unaffected as her low-heeled shoes, long walking stick and minimal makeup.

Barometer of Values  
Yet this even-tempered and enormously successful actress, who was apparently happily married, became involved in a scandal that rocked the movie industry, forced her to stay out of the United States for seven years and made her life as tempestuously emotional as many of her roles. In a sense, she became a barometer of changing moral values in the U.S.

Many millions of Americans — moved, for 10 years, by her performances in such box-office successes as "Intermezzo," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," "Gaslight," "Spellbound," "The Bells of St. Mary's," "Notorious" and "Casablanca," — had made her, somewhat to her annoyance, a symbol of moral perfection.

"I cannot understand," she said, long before the scandal, "why people think I'm pure and full of nobleness. Every human being has shades of bad and good."

Suddenly, in 1949, the vast American public that had elevated her to the point of idolatry cast her down, vilifying her, boycotting her films. She was even attacked in Congress. All because she fell in love with Roberto Rossellini, the Italian film director, and had a child by him before she could obtain a divorce from her husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, and marry the director.

Then, seven years after she had fallen from grace, she returned to gather new acclaim and honors for her acting, and she never again suffered any noticeable loss of favor as an actress or as a person in the United States. But she spent nearly all of her remaining working life in Europe, sometimes for American movie companies.

So complete was Miss Bergman's victory that Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, entered into the Congressional Record, in 1972, an apology for the attack made on her 22 years earlier in the Senate by Edwin C.

Johnson, Democrat of Colorado. By this time Miss Bergman had already expressed publicly her feelings and philosophy. Upon her return to the United States in 1956 for the first time since her departure, she said at a jammed airport press conference, in English, Swedish, German, French and Italian: "I have had a wonderful life. I have never regretted what I did. I regret things I didn't do. All my

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Ingrid Bergman

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## Between France and Mexico, a Cultural Crisis

Case of Aztec Documents Renews the Issue of Return of National Treasures

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — On June 19, a Mexican journalist sat in the French National Library in Paris perusing ancient Aztec codices. When he had finished he returned the wooden box containing the illustrated parchments and left the building. But hours later an entire 18-sheet codex was reported missing.

The police were called in, but the Mexican, José Luis Castañeda del Valle, 36, had already slipped out of Paris. Interpol in France and Mexico became involved, and two weeks ago he was arrested at his home in Cancun, where he runs a small newspaper. The codex, known as Tonalamatl Aubin, was in his possession.

The French Embassy requested the return of the codex, but Mr. Castañeda provoked a wave of nationalism by asserting that he had rescued a part of Mexico's cultural heritage that had been pilfered from the country more than a century before. Newspapers argued that extradition of such a patriot was surely out of the question.

Mr. Castañeda said he was a longtime student of pre-Hispanic culture and had always planned to hand over the 15th-century codex to the Mexican authorities. With the documents in the custody of the National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mr. Castañeda was set free.

However, the incident is threatening to become a major embarrassment in relations between France and Mexico. It is also likely to test the strongly nationalist views of both countries on the difficult questions of cultural heritage and national identity.

Pierre Henri Guignard, spokesman at the French Embassy in Mexico City, said: "Here we're dealing with a common crime. Our reaction is the same as Britain with the Falklands: There was a theft and we cannot accept a theft."

Mr. Guignard also questioned Mr. Castañeda's assertion that he planned to return the codex to Mexico since he had already been gone for a month at the time of his arrest. "I think he was simply planning to sell it," he said.

"Can you imagine the Greeks trying to steal the Elgin Marbles from the British Museum, the Italians trying to steal the Mona Lisa from the Louvre and so on?" another foreign diplomat asked. "It could be chaos."

At a meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Mexico City last month, Mexico was among nations that demanded that former colonial powers return cultural objects to their countries of origin. Mexico is now clearly reluctant to face the protests that would be provoked by returning the codex to Paris.

Since his release, Mr. Castañeda has given many interviews in which he has argued that the codex was taken from Mexico in violation of legal requirements existing at the time. "It was stolen from Mexico," he said, "and now we have recovered stolen property."

The codex, which originally had 20 sheets, is believed to have come from the Tlaxcala region and consists of colored drawings that served as a boroscope. Such codices are known as tonalamatl, a fusion of the Nahuatl words tonalli for day and amatl for paper.

The first known reference to the codex is in documents dating to 1740, when it was held by the Spanish viceroy. It later passed through a university library and a government office before being obtained by a man named Antonio de Leon y Gama. When he died it was sold to a German traveler, Max Waldeck, who took it to Paris in 1840 and sold it to Joseph M. Aubin, a French scientist, from whom it derived its name. A later owner gave it to the French National Library.

Although Mexico City's Museum of Anthropology and other museums around the country preserve an impressive record of the country's pre-Columbian heritage, many priceless items, such as the Maya Code, were destroyed by the Spanish colonizers, while others, such as the feather headdress of Montezuma, the last Aztec emperor of Mexico, were taken to Europe.

To this day the looting of pre-Hispanic ruins and the smuggling of priceless stiles, pottery and jewelry out of the country remain a problem. Ten years ago, the United States agreed to return all pre-Hispanic and colonial objects taken into the United States without special permission from the Mexican authorities. Since then a number of collections of ancient artifacts have been returned to Mexico. But no such agreement exists with France.

For the moment, though, no decision seems imminent. The French Embassy says it has formally requested the codex, but the Mexico's attorney general, Oscar Flores Sánchez, said he was unable to act until the embassy provided him with documentary evidence that Mr. Castañeda had committed a crime in Paris.

## Grab for Power by Leftist Militias Threatens New Instability in Beirut

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — A move by Lebanon's leftist militias to fill the power vacuum caused by the departure of Palestinian guerrillas from West Beirut has become a growing threat to the evacuation agreement and a major challenge to the authority of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Israel's military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, warned Sunday that his country would not allow one of the most powerful of the Moslem leftist militias, the Moujiboun, to remain in Beirut because it was "no different from any other terrorist organization as far as Israel is concerned."

The Palestinian evacuation agreement negotiated by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, did not mention withdrawal of the leftist and rightist militias from Lebanon because their members are Lebanese.

Israeli officials, affirming the statement by Gen. Eitan, said Monday that Israel had decided to launch a "political" effort to remove the Moujiboun from Beirut.

The Israelis have no intention of making a military move against the leftist militia, the officials said, but they will "certainly work to get them out of Beirut" through political means, a Washington Post correspondent, Edward Walsh, reported from Jerusalem.

Gen. Eitan, according to an Israeli radio broadcast, said the Moujiboun would have to be pulled off the Green Line, which separates Christian-controlled East Beirut and Moslem-controlled West Beirut.

Gen. Eitan and sources here said the problem of the leftist militias had been taken up with Mr. Habib.

The Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, reportedly seeking to demonstrate that the inva-

sion of Lebanon had freed northern towns from the threat of Palestinian artillery attacks, began a one-week vacation in Nabariya, six miles south of the Lebanese border.

Last week, the Palestinian guerrillas turned over their heavy arms to the Lebanese militia in apparent violation of the Habib agreement.

"The Palestinian struggle here may be over," said Abu Khatib, a member of the Moujiboun, as he watched one of the Palestinian units leave West Beirut. "Now we

are back to our own Lebanese struggle, and it is far from over."

Mr. Khatib and his men occupied Palestinian positions in the destroyed buildings along the Green Line as did units of other Lebanese militia of different stripes and strengths elsewhere in the city.

The militias' move appeared to be a direct challenge to the authority of President-elect Gemayel, the Christian militia chief who was an implacable enemy in the 1975-76 civil war and its equally violent aftermath.

It also threatened the full implementation of the evacuation agreement worked out by Mr. Habib, which envisioned the reestablishment of government control in West Beirut by the 20,000-man Lebanese Army. The army has been reconstituted but is untied since its collapse during the civil war.

Moslem leaders were stunned by the election of Mr. Gemayel, which they had tried to block. They balked at having the Lebanese Army take control. The Moslem leaders and the militia chiefs they command view the army as a tool of Mr. Gemayel's Maronite Christian-dominated Phalangist Party, which they say is determined to dominate them.

Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan, under Mr. Habib's coaxing, has sought a compromise agreement with the Moslem leaders that would allow the national police to begin establishing security in West Beirut. The army would be kept in its barracks except in emergencies.

But while the negotiations are under way, the militias have begun to assert their own brand of authority.

To West Beirut residents who remember the anarchy that reigned during the final days of the civil war, the thought of the city coming into the hands of the dozens of

In Insights

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### INSIDE

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■ The Philippine crisis, whether real or imagined, appears to have served President Ferdinand E. Marcos well. He has shored up his power, disarmed his opposition, and eased concern about the continuity of his 17-year-old regime. A news analysis. Page 3.

■ Nahum Goldmann, a major Jewish leader of the past half-century, is dead. Page 5.

■ TOMORROW: Many in India worry that the democratic foundations so carefully laid 35 years ago by Nehru are now crumbling under the dynamic rule of his daughter, Indira Gandhi. In Insights.



# In Poland, Fear and Disgust Rise to Meet Special Police

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WARSAW — In the Baltic port of Gdansk, as police mopped up after a skirmish with demonstrators earlier this month, a woman carrying shopping bags walked past a young riot policeman at the controls of a tear-gas launcher mounted on a jeep.  
"Your mother must be dying with grief to have such a bastard for a son!" the woman shouted.  
Her attitude is typical of the way many Poles view the small force of special riot police that has been responsible for most of the harsher tactics of martial-law enforcement in Poland since December.  
Even the official news organizations concede that the average citizen would probably say that members of the citizens' militia are brutes, that most of them have been recruited from prisons, that they are fed alcohol and drugs before going into action and that they enjoy special privileges for pummeling peaceful citizens.  
The force is known as ZOMO, its Polish initials.  
"What do you get if you cross a ZOMO with a wolf? A very stupid wolf," runs one of the dozens of jokes that circulate about the riot police.  
The regime says such jokes and other verbal assaults on ZOMO are unjustified. More surprising is that, in large measure, Western analysts agree.  
"The general Western bias is that they're a bunch of goons," a diplomatic source said. "And there's no

doubt they've perpetrated some barbaric acts. But I don't think they approach this image of a brutal Gestapo-type of force. And aside from the emotions, you've got to admit they've been pretty effective at their mission."  
ZOMO officers are likely to be in the spotlight again this week on the anniversary of the August, 1980, "social agreements" that led to the birth of the Solidarity independent trade union. Underground leaders of the union have called for nationwide demonstrations to mark the occasion Tuesday.  
The regime has made it clear that it will not tolerate such actions, and ZOMO is sure to get the job of breaking up rallies.  
If the planned demonstrations are as large and widespread as the underground leaders hope, they could be difficult to control for a force that, according to Western intelligence estimates, numbers only 25,000 to 30,000 men, concentrated in a handful of Polish cities.  
The regime has been careful during martial law to restrict the 335,000-man Polish Army to guard, patrol and backup duties, letting the police handle the rough work.  
Formed in 1956, the ZOMO forces supplement the 100,000-member militia, the national police force. Members of ZOMO are screened for political reliability and equipped to allow maximum maneuverability.  
According to a recent interview in the Polish press

with the interior minister, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, who oversees ZOMO, riot control is only one of ZOMO's specialties.  
"They go into action when the lives, health or property of citizens is endangered — on such occasions as disasters, natural calamities, conflagrations, outbreaks of epidemic diseases and during large events and festivities to maintain public order," Gen. Kiszczak said. "ZOMO troops are also trained to chase dangerous criminals and search for missing persons."  
The Kiszczak interview was one of a series of recent articles in the Polish press, apparently aimed at improving ZOMO's image.  
Capt. Wladyslaw Pac, a ZOMO officer, was quoted as saying in the publication *Polish Soldier* "we are sorry" that "a great part of the community gives credence" to the invective and "malicious jokes" heaped on the riot police.  
ZOMO troops have been filmed by U.S. television crews beating helpless civilians with nightsticks, and the authorities acknowledge that at least two civilians have died of unspecified causes in street clashes with riot police.  
Doubts on Brutality  
While Western analysts say that police brutality clearly takes place they add that they are not convinced that appreciably more of it goes on here than in many other countries under similar circumstances.

They also say that it appears that ZOMO forces are under stricter control now than they used to be, when individual commanders seemed able to decide on the amount of force to be used.  
Western analysts are particularly skeptical about allegations that ZOMO troops are given drugs. "It doesn't make sense," a source familiar with riot-control techniques said. "You have to be able to cut off an action on command. And if you drug them, how the hell do you control them?"  
ZOMO salaries are reportedly modest. But ZOMO troops apparently do get special privileges. They have access to consumer goods and food from special supplies set aside for the Interior Ministry, according to Western sources. They also get bonuses for certain types of operations, these sources say.  
Asked about privileges, Gen. Kiszczak ducked the question. "As for privileges, their image is greatly exaggerated," he said.  
The big question as Tuesday's planned demonstrations approach is what orders ZOMO will get.  
"There are three possible scenarios," a Western diplomat said. "They may go in and bust heads immediately. They may warn crowds and then quickly move in with water cannon. Or they could let the rallies go on in the name of peace and understanding."  
The diplomat said he thought the water-cannon option was most likely.



A Lebanese woman works amid the rubble of her home in Beirut as the cleanup begins.

## As Fear Recedes in West Beirut, Residents Begin Reconstruction

By Colin Campbell  
New York Times Service  
BEIRUT — The survivors of West Beirut's latest war are coming out of their hiding places, smiling, shopping and shoveling aside rubble and garbage.  
The daily transformation of attitude and behavior has become the talk of West Beirut, and it seems hard to believe that the Moslem section of the city was being shelled by Israeli forces little more than two weeks ago.  
People were still visibly edgy less than a week ago. Many streets were empty. Water and electricity were cut off or unreliable. Moslem militiamen manned barricades everywhere. Some demanded passes, while others amused themselves by firing weapons and tossing grenades.  
But West Beirut is coming alive as more Palestinian guerrillas leave and residents who fled during the Israeli bombardment return to inspect their shops and homes.  
"I cried at first," said Nayla Nakkash, describing her return for the first time in weeks to the small shop she manages in the Fakhani district. "Now I thank God."  
Her store, Hakim Optical, is across the street from the informa-

tion office of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Like much of the rest of Fakhani, the street's buildings have taken a beating. Steel shutters twisted by the shelling and pieces of upper-story apartments are scattered on the sidewalk.  
The street had its share of violence even before the Israeli invasion. Last year the shop was destroyed by a car bomb.  
Still Hardships  
But there are autos and people up and down the street, and the fear of parked cars, used so often to conceal bombs, seems to have vanished overnight, just as the fear of going near certain streets seems to have gone.  
A few doors down the street, Abdylaziz Gbely, owner of a men's clothing store, said his shop and his goods had survived with hardly a scratch. He said the departing Palestinians had been buying shirts, trousers, "everything — it's good business."  
But one Lebanese man in the shop, referring to Israeli shells outside the PLO office, asked, "Did you see the American bombs across the street?"  
There is still great hardship for many, crowded out of demolished homes. Relatives have been killed. Prices are still high. Jobs, businesses and industries have been destroyed. No one would think of setting foot inside a movie theater for fear of bombs.  
At the city's key crossings, such

## Arab Leaders To Reconvene Talks in Fex

The Associated Press  
MOHAMED, Morocco — The foreign ministers of the Arab League formally agreed Monday to reconvene the 12th summit meeting of Arab leaders in Fex, Morocco, on Sept. 6 to consider the long-term consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and a possible new Arab peace initiative in the Middle East.  
The ministerial meeting ended without the issuing of a communiqué, and delegation sources said the agenda would not be published before the opening of the three-day summit meeting.  
The 12th Arab summit meeting was suspended by its chairman, King Hassan II of Morocco, last November within hours of the opening ceremony. King Hassan said at the time that the absence of some key Arab leaders, notably President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, made it futile to discuss any new peace moves in the Middle East.  
Monday, the delegation officials, who declined to be identified, said there were good reasons to expect Mr. Assad to end his boycott and attend the Fex meeting, particularly because the situation in Lebanon will be one of the key items under discussion. He has objected to a Mideast peace plan put forward by Saudi Arabia.  
The Saudi plan, to be submitted to the Arab leaders in Fex in a revised version, implicitly calls for general Arab recognition of Israel in return for a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the West Bank, Gaza, the Arab sector of Jerusalem and Lebanon.  
President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia announced last week that he would submit to the Fex summit meeting a resolution that called for the partition of Palestine into Israeli and Palestinian states. Mr. Bourguiba was sharply criticized in the Arab world in 1965 when he was the first Arab leader to publicly propose Arab recognition of Israel.  
Libya was the only Arab state to boycott the preparatory meeting for the summit talks. Its official news agency said the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, had denounced the participation in the ministerial meeting of the three other members of the so-called Steadfastness Front of Arab hardliners — Algeria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.  
Algeria sent a low-level delegation to the meeting. The official Algerian weekly *Revolution Africaine* said the Fex summit talks would be "a cacophony of talks without end, without meaning and without result."

## Leftist Militias' Power Grab Raises New Threat in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)  
armed groups has brought new nightmares.  
The irony is that it was the PLO and the Syrian Army peacekeeping force ordered by the Arab League in 1976 to quell the war that has provided what little security there has been here," said a local businessman who did not want his name used.  
He said the PLO and Syrian forces policed the city streets,

## Iraqis Drop Plans For a Meeting of Nonaligned Aides

NEW DELHI — Iraq has decided not to go ahead with a meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Baghdad scheduled to open this week, the Iraqi ambassador in New Delhi said Monday.  
Adnan al-Obaidi said that the decision was made to help preserve the unity of the nonaligned movement. The foreign ministers were to have met in the Iraqi capital to agree on a venue for a summit meeting of the 97 members of the organization after Iran objected to the conference being held in Baghdad.  
Both Iraq and Iran, at war for almost two years, have asked India to hold the summit meeting, which was originally scheduled for next month. But Iraq had been insisting that the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers be held in Baghdad as planned. Senior officials in Baghdad said the possibility of holding the foreign ministers' session on schedule appeared remote.  
India has said the summit meeting could be held in India, but it wants other members of the movement to confirm the change. If the summit conference is held in New Delhi it will probably take place at the end of February or the beginning of March, Indian officials said.

## Liberia Leader Visits Paris

PARIS — The Liberian head of state, Samuel K. Doe, arrived Monday for a visit and meeting with President Francois Mitterrand.  
Doe, 50, is the first Liberian leader to visit France since the country's civil war began in 1980. He is expected to meet with Mitterrand and other French officials during his two-day stay.

## Brock Says Ban Delays Pipeline

WASHINGTON — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, said Monday that President Reagan would probably ease sanctions on the trans-Siberia pipeline if Western European allies cooperated to slow construction.  
Mr. Brock, in a television interview, conceded that U.S. plans to block construction of the pipeline had failed, but he said the sanctions against the French firms Drexler, France and Creusot-Loire were having an effect.  
As a consequence, he said, "this pipeline will be slowed, it will become far more expensive for the Soviet Union, and they will pay a very large price."

## Poland Shows Troops, Tightens Security on Eve of Planned Protests

The Associated Press  
WARSAW — Poland's martial law authorities mounted a huge show of force Monday, restricted alcohol sales and pleaded for restraint by supporters of the Solidarity independent trade union on the eve of planned demonstrations marking the union's second anniversary.  
In the biggest show of force since the riots in May, riot police, armored cars and personnel carriers and water cannon appeared in several parts of central Warsaw, capping a week of stern warnings that new protests would not be tolerated.  
The police and army troops patrolled other cities, including Krakow, Szczecin, Wroclaw and Gdansk. In Gdansk, someone placed flowers that carried the sentence "Solidarity was, is and will be" outside the Lenin shipyards where the union was formed during strikes in August, 1980.  
Government news organizations said the police continued to arrest people spreading leaflets calling for protests. It showed chains sharpened metal bars and clubs reportedly seized by the police to back previous official claims that the union sought "bloodshed."  
A government report said the police seized a third transmitter used by the clandestine Radio Solidarity, which went on the air in April. According to reports from the Polish press agency, the authorities have seized 23 persons for leafletting and painting slogans on buildings and have sworn out warrants for at least five others.  
In the northwest Baltic port of Szczecin, where strikes ended two years ago Monday, managers and workers from the Adolf Warski shipyards placed a wreath marking the 1980 accord that ended the strikes at a plaque commemorating workers killed during 1970 riots. The ceremony ended without incident.  
The authorities and the Roman Catholic Church have shown grave concern over the protests, which are seen by some Solidarity leaders as necessary to gauge official strength and determine future tactics.  
The Ministry of Trade announced Monday that sales of unrationed alcohol would be suspended until Sept. 2. Poles normally can buy more than their monthly allotment of a half liter of vodka per person, but at higher prices.  
In another apparent attempt to distract people from protests, Polish television announced that a program highlighting Polish play in World Cup football games would be broadcast Tuesday afternoon.  
The party daily *Gazeta Robotnicza* in the southwest Polish city of Wroclaw said Monday that the authorities had begun an investigation into the activities of three Solidarity leaders there.  
It said Wladyslaw Frasnymk and two others were under investigation for continuing union activities.  
The Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, appealed for calm in a pastoral letter read throughout Poland from church pulpits Monday.  
Walesa Nominated for Prize  
A West Berlin human rights organization, the World Society 13 August, said it had nominated Lech Walesa, the imprisoned Solidarity leader, for the next Nobel Peace Prize. The AP reported from West Berlin.

## Callaghan Implies U.S. May Be on an Anti-Soviet Drive

NEW YORK — Former Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain said in an interview that he saw indications that the Reagan administration might be trying, without consulting its allies, to launch the West on a crusade to destabilize the Soviet government.  
Interviewed recently by Newsweek magazine at a conference in Vail, Colo., Mr. Callaghan, a Laborite, said that Washington's embargo on sale of U.S. technology for the Soviet gas pipeline had caused serious differences with Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. The interview was published Sunday.  
For 30 years, Mr. Callaghan said, NATO's policy had been to deter Soviet aggression. "The question is, are we now being asked to alter that assumption and embark on a crusade to destabilize the Soviet regime, perhaps even to change it?"  
Asked if he saw such a shift in U.S. policy, Mr. Callaghan said: "There are indications that it might have begun from the words being used. But one doesn't know."

## Newsman in U.S. Jailed For Refusing to Testify

DEDHAM, Mass. — A reporter for the Boston Herald-American was sentenced to three months in jail and led off in handcuffs Monday for contempt of court because he refused to testify at a murder trial.  
Judge Robert A. Barton found the reporter, Paul W. Corsetti, 33, guilty of criminal contempt for refusing to testify last year about interviews he had with Edward R. Kopacz Jr., who was awaiting trial on a murder charge. Mr. Kopacz later was acquitted.

## Greece Sees Visit by Mitterrand As Cultivating a Natural Alliance

By Andriana Ierodiconou  
International Herald Tribune  
ATHENS — "Greece has no natural ally: we are alone," Premier Andreas Papandreu, a Socialist, declared solemnly in a speech to officers on Armed Forces Day Aug. 15.  
If there is one country the thought of which might relieve Mr. Papandreu's feelings of loneliness is France under the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand, who is due in Greece on a two-day official visit Wednesday.  
When the Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Mr. Papandreu swept to power in October, analysts said they believed it was partly as a result of a domino effect set in motion by the Socialist victory in France.  
Mr. Papandreu has cultivated France as his one natural ally on what he calls the "third road to Socialism," which seems to mean, for the moment at least, remaining in the Western camp while trying to loosen ties with the United States.  
There has been constant traffic of ministers between Paris and Athens.  
Most important, France and Greece signed a memorandum of understanding on arms cooperation in May.  
It is this solidarity that Mr. Mitterrand's visit, billed as "above all symbolic" by Greek and French officials in Athens, seems designed to stress.  
Beyond the fanfare, however, they are expected to discuss purchases by Greece of France's Mirage-2000 aircraft and other issues of defense and economic cooperation.  
Athens has been watching French progress closely, particularly on such issues as decentralization, health care and education.  
A party official in Athens said the French Socialist Party "is the closest" to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement ideologically among the social democratic parties of Europe.  
"But France is very different from Greece," he said. "If only because it has had industrial revolution while Greece has not."  
To the extent that a comparison is possible, Mr. Papandreu will, on the face of things, have the happier story to tell.  
Mr. Mitterrand will arrive from a France distressed by the recent spate of anti-Jewish terrorism.  
No analogous violence has greeted the staunchly pro-Palestine Liberation Organization policy of Mr. Papandreu, who, together with France, led the drive within the European Economic Community to condemn Israel's actions in Lebanon.

## Anti-Atomic Group Stops Dutch Train

BRUGES, Belgium — Demonstrators briefly stopped a train Monday that was carrying nuclear waste to be dumped in the Atlantic next month, the police said.  
A few dozen demonstrators, some carrying banners reading "Nuclear Energy Is Murder Energy," sat on the tracks leading to the port of Zebrugge as a first train with nuclear waste from the nuclear research center in Mol, in northeastern Belgium, passed through Bruges. The demonstrators cleared the tracks after about 20 minutes and there were no incidents, the officials said.  
Five trains from Mol and one from Switzerland are due to arrive at Zebrugge this week with nuclear waste that is to be loaded aboard two Dutch freighters. The loading operation should be completed Friday. Environmentalists have vowed to hamper the dumping 450 miles (720 kilometers) west of the Spanish coast.

## France, India Delay A-Power Talks

PARIS — The Foreign Ministry said Monday that France has postponed indefinitely negotiations with India on the delivery of uranium fuel for India's nuclear power plants.  
"The trip has not been put off until a later date" that has not been specified, a ministry spokesman said. Experts of the Compagnie Generale de Matieres Nucleaires (Cogema) were to have opened the talks in New Delhi this week. Under the contract, France would have supplied regular quantities of moderately enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power facility.  
The French company is a state-controlled group handling imports, exports and reprocessing of nuclear material. Industry sources said the postponement arose from New Delhi's refusal to comply with France's demand that India bow to controls imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency aimed at assuring the use of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes only.

## Schmidt Would Keep Post, Source Says

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would stay on as head of a minority government if his Free Democratic coalition partners quit the partnership this fall, a source close to Mr. Schmidt said Monday.  
The source said Mr. Schmidt, who became chancellor in 1974, is prepared to serve out his elected term until 1984 even if stripped of a parliamentary majority. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats has a 33-seat majority over the Christian Democrats in the lower house of parliament. If the Free Democrats allied with the Christian Democrats, as has been speculated, the two parties would control 289 seats. Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats would have 216.

## Romanians Await Emigration Papers

VIENNA — A Romanian couple who ended a 36-day hunger strike two weeks ago said Monday that they still had not received their passports to emigrate to Israel.  
In a call from Bucharest, Roxandra Rutescu, 34, said Romanian officials had told her and her husband, Sergiu, 36, that they would receive passports as soon as all required paperwork was done, thus ending the couple's 12-year effort to emigrate. The Rutescus first received permission to emigrate in 1977 and were told later the approval had been withdrawn.

## Spanish Still Working on Papal Visit

MADRID — Spanish church leaders said Monday preparations were going ahead for a papal visit despite general elections but that they were keeping open their option of changing its dates.  
The pope's visit is scheduled for eight days in October at the height of an election campaign that many observers expect to put the Socialists in power for the first time since before the 1936-39 Civil War.  
The left has protested against the timing of the elections, saying the campaign ought not to coincide with the pope's visit because they believe this will favor the conservatives in the voting Oct. 28. Officially the church said the timing of the papal visit Oct. 14-22 will not be altered, but church sources say the option of recommending alternative dates is still under review.

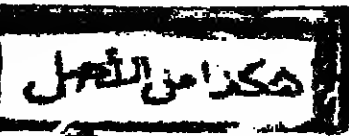
## Eanes Is Sent Bill Cutting His Power

LISBON — The law altering Portugal's revolutionary constitution went to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Monday for signing, amid growing tension between the president and his conservative government.  
The law, which cuts back the Marxist content of the charter, giving more powers to the government and trimming presidential power, was passed by parliament this month.  
Gen. Eanes has no choice but to put his signature to the document, but presidential sources said he would make a critical speech on television, probably within 10 days. The president said this year that he would resign and form his own party if his powers were too harshly curbed.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## A Leading Socialist In Greece Resigns Government Post

ATHENS — Stathis Panagoulis, a leading personality in Greece's Socialist government, has resigned as deputy interior minister. He accused the government of abandoning election promises.  
His resignation caused speculation about divisions in the governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement. Immediately after the resignation, Mr. Panagoulis, 36, was expelled from the party. He thus became the first Cabinet minister to be publicly disgraced by Premier Andreas Papandreu.  
Mr. Panagoulis is the younger brother of the late Alexos Panagoulis, who tried to assassinate Greece's military dictator in 1968. Alexos Panagoulis was the subject of a best-selling biography, "A Man," by Oriana Fallaci, the Italian journalist. The Panagoulis brothers became folk heroes in Greece because of their fight against the seven-year military dictatorship and their commitment to political reform.  
Mr. Panagoulis' 13-page resignation letter, published in several Greek newspapers, contained bitter criticism of the 10 months of Socialist government, accusing it of abandoning its election pledges.  
Mr. Papandreu described Mr. Panagoulis' accusations as a "treacherous blow" to the party at a time when the government faced important political battles.





# Urban Public Hospitals in U.S. Carry the Burden of Cuts in Medicaid

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

**KANSAS CITY, Mo.** — At Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, indigent pregnant women are required to pay up \$250 before they will be admitted for delivery, and doctors on the staff have been ordered to limit Medicaid admissions to 4 percent of their patients.

At Cook County Hospital in Chicago, the number of transfers from private hospitals has increased from about 125 to roughly 400 a month since federal and state cuts in Medicaid were imposed. Hospital officials say many transfer patients are more serious than those in the past.

In Houston, where unemployed workers from out of state are straining the social services network, officials at public Ben Taub

Hospital say an increasing number of indigent mothers are coming to the hospital for deliveries without adequate prenatal care. Some private hospitals require a \$700 to \$1,000 advance from such patients.

Federal and state Medicaid cuts and high unemployment have combined to put a potentially wrenching burden on urban hospitals across the country, particularly the public hospitals that often are the last resort for America's poor.

**Patients Turned Away**

Administrators of these hospitals report an increase in the number of patients who have been turned away from private hospitals and an increase in the number of patients not covered by Medicaid or private health insurance.

In addition, a growing number

of patients have been deferring medical care, and as a consequence when they arrive at the hospital they are sicker and costlier to treat.

"We are hit harder by any single cut since 20 percent of our budget is Medicaid," said James Mongan, executive director of the Truman Medical Center in Kansas City, who was a member of the White House staff under President Jimmy Carter. "What puts us in a double bind is that not only are we the most affected by the cuts, we're overburdened as the economy declines."

At Truman Medical Center, the number of patient days increased 13 percent between May, 1981, and May, 1982, while at the city's private hospitals it rose by 0.3 percent.

The cuts in Medicaid and the

continuing recession may lead to two important changes, both of which may have already begun, in the way the nation provides health care for the poor.

The first is to shift the fiscal burden from federal and state governments to city or county governments, which already provide the largest single share of public hospital revenues. Many cities and counties, especially in the Northeast and Midwest, already are strapped for money and may not be able to offset the federal and state cuts, particularly if there are further cuts.

Even administrators whose hospitals have been able to absorb the budget cuts say they fear the longer implications of such a shift.

The second change is to reverse the trend that began with the in-

ception of Medicaid and Medicare and moved health care for the poor from public hospitals to private institutions.

Some hospital administrators say they believe the country is in the beginning stages of a shift back to public hospitals as the dominant provider of health care to the poor because many private hospitals are turning Medicaid patients away.

**'A Dumping Ground'**

Ray G. Newman, chief operating officer at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, warned a House subcommittee earlier this year that continued reductions in federal social safety-net programs could make his hospital "a dumping ground for all Medicaid patients."

Ellinit C. Roberts of Cook

County Hospital in Chicago said: "It's going to return the public hospital to the patterns of pre-Grant Society."

San Francisco General Hospital recently saw its Medicaid and charity patient load increase 18 percent while the city's private hospitals noted an 11-percent decrease, according to a white paper prepared by the National Association of Public Hospitals.

Taken together, the changes now affecting Medicaid funding and urban public hospitals raise anew the question of whether poor people in the United States will be relegated to second-class health care.

Government and hospital officials say they are trying to prevent that by providing special assistance in the public hospitals but

acknowledge that the danger exists as federal and state support for Medicaid is reduced, in part because some public hospitals have older facilities and equipment.

"We don't feel we are relegating patients to a second level of care so long as we have good quality assurance built into our system," said Barrett Toan, director of Missouri's Department of Human Resources, which was forced to institute sweeping changes in the state Medicaid program in stem a 42-percent increase in costs in 1980.

This year, Medicaid will cost the federal government nearly \$20 billion. Medicaid took the brunt of the federal budget cuts in health for fiscal 1982. Congress reduced the projected cost of the Medicaid program by \$932 million, with \$327 million to \$347 million of that directly affecting hospitals, according to the American Hospital Association.

At the same time, many states have taken advantage of new powers that were included in last year's Omnibus Reconciliation Act to institute changes in Medicaid. A survey by the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project in Washington shows that a number of states have acted to cut services, eligibility or reimbursement in hospitals, doctors and clinics.

The effects of last year's cuts have been felt unevenly around the country, with the greatest impact in areas experiencing high unemployment, state budget deficits or both.

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## Rebel Attacks in Peru Provoke Some to Fear Another Military Coup

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

**LIMA** — In the last two months a group of guerrillas has stepped up its attacks against Peru's two-year-old democracy, but there are some here who think that the real threat to the government may come from the army's response to the insurgents.

The guerrillas, officially described as a Maoist group with the name of Shining Path, are thought to be too few in number to present a threat anytime soon of taking over the country. But a fear among leading Peruvians and foreign diplomats is that the guerrillas—who are said to number between 500 and 1,000—might goad the army into overthrowing President Fernando Belaúnde Terry so that it can dispense with democratic niceties.

The army, however, is reported to be divided over whether it should press the government into taking over the counterinsurgency campaign from the police.

**Frangibility of Democracy**

The threat comes from the fragility of the democratic institutions, a U.S. official said in an interview.

Mr. Belaúnde was president in 1968, when the army deposed him in a military coup. The military stayed in power for 12 years. The concern over a coup was "exaggerated," Mr. Belaúnde said in a brief interview in the presidential palace Sunday, but added, "anything is possible."

Mr. Belaúnde has been under criticism in the press and through public opinion polls for not being tougher with the guerrillas, who in one of their most daring acts blew up five power pylons on Aug. 19 and blacked out the capital, since the blackout, however, according to sources close to him, he has been seeking to show his own resoluteness to preempt any military restiveness.

He imposed a 60-day state of emergency in greater Lima, under which most civil liberties have been suspended. These include the freedoms of travel and assembly, although about the only emergen-

cy powers used so far have been those of entry and arrest by the police without a warrant.

Almost 400 terrorist suspects were arrested in a police sweep after the blackout.

Mr. Belaúnde has kept the military out of the anti-terrorist campaign. But he has sent reputedly crack police units into Andean jungles, where the guerrillas have been terrorizing peasants. Four provinces in the central Andes are also operating under a state of emergency.

The guerrillas have claimed responsibility for more than 3,000 acts of violence in the last two years. The campaign of violence has most recently included assassinations of government officials, arson at schools and warehouses and throwing bombs at the U.S. Embassy, businesses and even on top of the presidential palace.

At a news conference Sunday, Mr. Belaúnde called the terrorists traitors and cowards who were out to destroy the country. "Maximum measures" would be used to combat them, he said.

He repeated his charge that the guerrillas are receiving foreign assistance. He has declined to say from whom, but he leaves the distinct impression that he is talking of international Marxists and possibly Cubans. But U.S. Embassy officials and even the Peruvian police say there is no evidence of outside help.

They say the weapons used by the guerrillas are either crude or captured in raids on police outposts. They raise money by robbing banks and farms in the mountains and are said to assess "war taxes" on traffickers in Peru's lucrative cocaine trade.

Peru has close relations with most of the last Third World countries, a legacy of the previous military dictatorship, which when it took power proclaimed itself revolutionary and leftist.

The Peruvian military is armed with Soviet weapons, planes and helicopters. U.S. officials say 150 Soviet military advisers are in the country, almost double the number of U.S. advisers in all of South



Fernando Belaúnde Terry

## Vietnamese Whose Paper Mixed Gossip, Muckraking Slain in U.S.

By Rone Tempce  
Los Angeles Times Service

**HOUSTON** — To some in the large Vietnamese community here, Nguyen Dam Phong was a crusading journalist, a protector of refugee immigrants against swindlers and exploitive politicians.

To others he was a crude scandal monger. His widely read newspaper was, as one friend put it, "too loud." Now Dam Phong is dead, shot fatally in front of his home Aug. 24. He was buried Friday after a Vietnamese ceremony at a Raman Catholic church in Houston.

Police are baffled, as much by the bilingual language and the intricacies of a community into which they are seldom called and seldom venture, as by the crime itself. "We have made almost no progress," J.W. Ellis, a homicide detective, said. "We had trouble finding a translator."

In the community, a not-so-cohesive mixture of 40,000 Vietnamese Catholics, Buddhists, Taoists and Protestants centered on the western fringe of Houston's downtown district, there are nearly as many theories about Dam Phong's death as persons who are asked.

On one thing, however, everyone agrees. His death is directly related to one of the stories published in his weekly Vietnamese-language newspaper, Tu Do, or Freedom.

"Dam Phong had got on my nerves," said Tien Van Tinh, a woman suffering from tuberculosis near the end of World War II. The court said that because of contradictory evidence, it had not been proved beyond doubt that Walter Kuemmel, 77, who was the leader of the Neuenengamme concentration camp branch in Eiderstedt, near Hamburg, was responsible for the deaths.

He lived in his imagination more than reality."

Dr. Van Tinh, a supporter of one of the Vietnam resistance movements criticized in print by Dam Phong, listed himself as one of those bitter about a personal attack in the paper.

**'Intentions Good'**

"His intentions were good," said Pauline Ng Van Tinh, the Catholic Charities resettlement coordinator who brought Dam Phong and his family to Houston. "But he had a big mouth. I warned him to be careful."

Since he founded Tu Do in August, 1981, Dam Phong had waged a relentless assault against fraudulent money-raising schemes, rightist and leftist politics, various religious leaders and persons whom he simply did not like. The raucous mixture of muckraking and gossip, sometimes punctuated with street talk and crude sexual puns, made the paper the most popular of the three Vietnamese newspapers here.

The latest edition, distributed free at Vietnamese markets and restaurants, had a press run of 10,000 copies. Typically, the Aug. 21 edition contained several stories likely to infuriate various segments of the community.

"We have people who wish to go back to fight to get our country back, resistance groups; we have leftists and we have Communists," said Mrs. Van Tinh, a former Vietnamese senator. "Whatever existed in Vietnam exists here."

One story in the latest issue decried the fund-raising techniques employed by a resistance movement passionately intent on recapturing Vietnam from the Communists. The story created accusations that Dam Phong was pro-Communist. Another story charged that a tour of Vietnam offered by a local businessman was illegal and, in fact, a ploy to bring dollars to Hanoi. Its publication was likely to upset leftist elements of the community.

Perhaps the most sensational story produced by Dam Phong was published in July, when he accused local Vietnamese businessmen of duping refugee families by promising to reunite them with family members still in Vietnam for fees of \$10,000 and \$20,000. He ran personal accounts of persons who

said they had paid more than \$200,000 but had never seen their relatives.

Dam Phong, 48, worked as a journalist for the large Saigon newspaper Chinh Luan when he was in Vietnam. He was also, according to friends who knew him there, a liaison officer with certain Vietnamese government offices and had some contact with the U.S. Embassy before he fled in 1975.

He took a job with a Houston dentist as a technician and used the dental office to begin his newspaper last year. In recent months he seldom left his home alone and complained, as late as Saturday, of receiving threats from persons angry over certain stories.

**Paraquat Sprayed On Marijuana for First Time in U.S.**

**RED BAY, Fla.** — A secluded 80-acre field of marijuana has been doused with paraquat and put under 24-hour guard, marking the first official use of the herbicide against the drug in the United States.

A spokesman for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement said the weeds, sprayed Saturday, probably would be dead by Monday and workers will gather and burn them. Some of the plants were about 14 feet (4 meters) tall.

Armed guards were posted around the field to make sure none of the marijuana was taken away. Opponents of the spraying said they planned to monitor the program and threatened court action if "any contaminated marijuana gets on the market." Smoking marijuana that has been treated with the herbicide may cause lung damage, although the severity of the effects is in dispute.

Florida law enforcement officials had obtained a court order to destroy the field. The Walton County sheriff's office said officials learned about the illegal crop six weeks ago from a tip.

**Former Nazi Acquitted Of Killings During War**

**HAMBURG** — A Hamburg court acquitted a former Nazi SS corporal Monday of charges that he murdered a newborn child and a woman suffering from tuberculosis near the end of World War II.

The court said that because of contradictory evidence, it had not been proved beyond doubt that Walter Kuemmel, 77, who was the leader of the Neuenengamme concentration camp branch in Eiderstedt, near Hamburg, was responsible for the deaths.

## Marcos Puts a Crisis — Imagined or Not — to His Own Use

By Pamela Hollie  
New York Times Service

**MANILA** — The real or imagined crisis in the Philippines appears to have served the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos well. Mr. Marcos has been able to shore up his power, disarm his opposition, and reassure those concerned about his health and the continuity of his 17-year-old regime.

Though his strong-arm tactics in bringing order to Manila streets and defusing a questionable plot for a 1983 coup reminded some people of the martial-law years, he declared strongly and publicly his regard for justice and human rights. And he made it clear, with the endorsement of his wife, Imelda, to the Cabinet Executive Committee, the collective successor to the presidency, that he no longer wished the question of succession to be raised.

The whole thing seems to have passed as quickly as it began. In an Aug. 8 speech he accused unnamed opposition members of consorting

with terrorists. In the same speech he also threatened people named on a government list of subversives, including businessmen and intellectuals, who were suspected of being part of a conspiracy to disrupt his trip to the United States. Labor unions, he said, planned nationwide strikes, bombings and assassinations in September.

Five days later, the government arrested 14 labor leaders, charging one with sedition and rebellion. On Aug. 19, Mr. Marcos told a television news conference: "I am confident that the threats against the stability of the government have been aborted and completely dissipated."

**Suspects Killed**

In a similarly expeditious way, it took only a week for the 1,000-man plainclothes secret police to clean up the streets, according to official accounts. After the police killed a reported 45 holdup

suspects in the first eight days, Mr. Marcos ordered half of the men to wear uniforms and to kill only when absolutely necessary. Many of the hard-core robbers, he charged, were also subversives.

Roman Catholic churchmen and human rights groups feared a return to martial law and arbitrary arrests, but before they could mount a protest, Mr. Marcos decided to discuss human rights publicly. "We wish to reassure everyone that the constitutional process and the human rights of every citizen will be protected by the government and by the president," he said.

The president obviously wants his mid-September trip to the United States, his first since 1964, to go smoothly both here and in Washington. Now reasonably confident that he has anticipated and defused his domestic critics, he has dispatched a squad of public relations men borrowed from major Philippine corporations to try to counteract any negative publicity created by the large Filipino com-

munity of about 775,000 in the United States.

Mr. Marcos describes his upcoming visit with Mr. Reagan as one between friend and friend. "I have no intention of asking for anything," he said. "I'm going to talk about how well he rides a horse, how well-cut his jodhpurs are, or whatever it is he is wearing."

But he does seek early renegotiation of the American lease on military bases, as well as assurances from the United States of better trade arrangements and continued favorable treatment for Philippine immigrants.

The United States, on the other hand, is primarily interested in continued political stability in the Philippines. To achieve that, Mr. Reagan apparently favors a truce between the Marcos government and the splintered and powerless political opposition and possibly a coalition under Mr. Marcos.

The Philippines president has made it clear that he prefers not to

share power with anyone other than his wife, who is already the minister of human settlements and mayor of metropolitan Manila and will now have constitutional powers in the event of his death.

The naming of Mrs. Marcos to the executive committee has been considered a last resort, a signal that Mr. Marcos would be unable to continue as president for long. The 64-year-old leader has denied reports that he is seriously ill. Doctors backed him last week with a clean bill of health after a reportedly mild form of pneumonia had hospitalized him for a few days.

And although he continues to contend that he is not building a dynasty, he followed up the nomination of his wife with the designation of his 26-year-old daughter, Maria Imelda, to the executive committee as an observer with speaking privileges.

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## Japan Firm on Delaying Changes in Textbooks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Despite objections from Peking, Japan is standing firm in its refusal to immediately amend a version of school textbooks on wartime history, Kishi

Miyazawa, the chief Cabinet secretary, said Monday.

The textbooks have been denounced by several Asian countries; the books gloss over Japanese atrocities before and during World War II.

Mr. Miyazawa announced last week that the Japanese would bow to overseas pressure to alter textbooks that describe Japan's military assault on China beginning in 1937 as an "advance" rather than an invasion.

But textbooks scheduled for use in April will not be changed. Changes in other books will not be made until March, 1985, Mr. Miyazawa said.

The revisions also prompted South Korean complaints, but last week the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Lee Jin-Hie, a South Korean government spokesman, had accepted the two-year amendment in principle, although with some dissatisfaction.

Mr. Jin-Hie said South Korea would continue to press for changes as soon as possible.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party has urged the government to take strong mea-

sures to force immediate corrections.

In a statement, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reported that its ambassador to Peking, Yasuo Katori, received a negative response in Japan's pledge from Wu Zueqian, a deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Mr. Miyazawa said Monday that Japan would try to reach some form of agreement with China through diplomatic channels rather than send an envoy from Japan specifically to deal with the issue.

Mr. Miyazawa said China must be made to understand that "under a democratic system like Japan's it is impossible to make definite pronouncements about the future."

China, he said, may want more specific information on changes to be made, "but until we complete the process we can't answer them."

In the new textbooks, reference to the deaths of 200,000 Chinese during the 1937 Japanese occupation of Nanking disappeared. Koreans deported to Japan for forced labor were described as having come under national mobilization.

The Democratic Korea Party said: "Our government should never tolerate the Japanese plan. Why does it take two years to correct mistakes?"

The National Citizens Party, South Korea's second opposition group, demanded Monday that next week's meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliaments Union be postponed.

**President of Sri Lanka Will Seek Re-election**

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka** — A presidential election will be held in Sri Lanka Oct. 20, the elections commissioner announced Monday, and President Junius R. Jayewardene has said he will seek a new term.

Parliament amended the Constitution Thursday to enable the president to seek a new mandate after completing four years of his six-year term. Political sources said Mr. Jayewardene was taking advantage of divisions in the opposi-

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## Stopping Poison Gas

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

The worst arms race in the world would be one to produce more poison gas. At least that is what three presidents have thought, starting with Richard Nixon, who halted production in 1969.

President Reagan last year decided to break the 13-year moratorium and produce new nerve gas weapons. But Congress now has wisely said no.

Originally, Congress went along with construction of a \$22-million plant at Pine Bluff, Ark., to assemble gas artillery shells. But just before the current recess, in a series of votes on the \$178-billion defense authorization bill, Congress deleted \$54 million to begin production of the new gas shells and to start tooling up for a new nerve gas aerial bomb known as "Bigeye."

The House then deleted \$18.3 million of funds for the plant from another military bill. The administration is unlikely to be able to reverse this vote in the Senate.

The need now is to resume bilateral negotiations with the Russians for a treaty to ban chemical weapons in the same way that biological weapons were banned in 1972. Useful progress toward such a treaty was made in 12 rounds of talks, the last in July, 1980. But the Reagan administration has refused to resume the negotiations, transferring discussions to the 40-nation United Nations disarmament committee in Geneva.

Little is likely to be achieved in that forum. The main issue is verification. The Russians have accepted the principle of on-site inspection and even some of the specifics on which the United States insists, such as an "agreed

quota" of obligatory and "systematic" on-site inspections. But to get much further will require serious bilateral negotiations.

The chief Pentagon argument for more gas munitions is that they would deter the Russians. Everyone agrees that deterrence is necessary: the Russians are believed to have large gas stockpiles and train their troops in chemical warfare. But President Nixon decided that the large, existing American stocks provide plenty of deterrence.

Nothing important has changed since then, except for development of a new "binary" nerve gas that may be safer to handle than existing munitions, which the Army claims are deteriorating and leaking.

But this view is challenged by civilian scientists, who say the Venha have been minor and that better maintenance could preserve the old shells indefinitely. There has been no serious accident in manufacture, transport or storage of the old munitions in 30 years.

At present, France is the only other country in NATO known to stock poison gas, a weapon no nation found it useful to employ in World War II.

Against protected troops, nerve gas is less effective than high explosives. But it is lethal against unprotected civilians, who would be the major casualties in a gas war; that is one reason the European allies say they will not accept new gas munitions.

The case for making more poison gas weapons, in short, is flimsy. The case for effectively banning them is compelling. Would that the Reagan administration recognized the difference.

## Bridging Gaps in Mexico

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mexico's financial crisis is not just Mexico's and not just financial. It has global dimensions — witness the number of central banks and commercial bankers in on the rescue.

There are particularly important implications for the United States. Most of all, though, the immediate upheaval crisis is out for changes in how the Mexican government handles the country's economy.

The changes will be unsettling. There is already the unbalancing effect of two devaluations of the peso this year. There will be more unemployment as government programs are cut to control the deficit. Subsidies will be reduced. Inefficient industries long protected by trade barriers should be restructured.

The United States has special responsibility to help. Washington has already provided \$2 billion in quick assistance and has taken the lead in lining up support from other countries. It is an extremely delicate operation because the problem is so large and Mexico's stability is so important.

Mexico is a major power in the Third World, with a strong democratic tradition — and a lot of oil. In the long run, no one doubts that the country has the capacity to flourish. In the short run, there is proper concern that this crisis not touch off others.

To get the underpinning for recovery, Mexico will have to come to terms that are both financially acceptable to its international creditors and economically and politically acceptable at home. The delicacy of this balance calls for patience, not panic, in the world financial community.

There is also a political gap to be bridged. The timing of the crisis arises, like Mexico's last crisis six years ago, partly because this is the end of a presidential term. President José

López Portillo took office in 1976 amid widespread confidence at home and abroad that he would restore calm to the economy and probity to the government. Then came the sharp rise in oil revenues.

López Portillo could have tried to harness these riches to fundamental development. Instead he let the economy take off on a headlong boom, indulging inflation, piling up debt and fertilizing high-level corruption. When the balloon burst earlier this year he was already a lame duck, lacking leverage for long-term reforms.

What now? For Mexico, a temporary bailout and some hard decisions. For the rest of the world, and particularly the United States, restraint and cooperation. Mexicans blame their big bad neighbor for most of their current problems — high interest rates, the recession, the collapse of oil prices, hostility to immigrant workers. Some of the blame is justified, but some of it is mere diversion from real problems.

The United States can help in several ways. It would be to mutual advantage, for example, to make long-term arrangements to import more Mexican oil. Mutual reductions in trade barriers would help.

Mexico does not need more of the reckless lending that helped bring on the crisis. It does need solid industrial and agricultural investment from outside sources.

What Mexico also needs from the United States is understanding. President-elect de la Madrid is said to be open-minded about improving relations with the United States. But he will take office in a fragile climate. Tempted as Washington may be to demand a little respect in exchange for its financial aid, a little quiet would be more helpful.

## Painful Lessons for the Poor Nations

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — For once the right should agree with the left and admit that continued Third World poverty in the 1980s can be blamed on capitalism. It is becoming apparent that the last few years of recession in the West, more than any other single influence, have eroded too much of the economic progress that was under way in many parts of the Third World.

The only parts of the developing world that still exhibit significant economic growth, with the remarkable exception of India, are those on the periphery of Japan. Japan remains the single major capitalist country whose coasts still mean something.

The developing countries have painfully learned the hard truth of Prof. Joan Robinson's concise, if cynical, adage: "The misery of being exploited by capitalists is nothing compared to the misery of not being exploited at all."

Nevertheless, if capitalism is not doing well, socialism has done worse. Three and a half decades have gone by since the end of World War II and the beginning of the modern period of decolonization and independent economic choice for a multitude of African, Asian and Caribbean countries. It is long enough to lay low the myth that socialism of the Marxist variety might produce economic success in the Third World.

With the sole exception of China, none of the developing countries that is strongly socialist can boast of a sustained period of economic success. China's achievement is unique and owed much to the fact that China has more experience in centralized organization and discipline than any other country in the world. Indeed, the Chinese had an ordered system of public administration when Europe was still a string of tribal societies.

Even in China, however, as the demands of technology and economic progress become more complicated, the least developed countries are beginning to feel the limitations of their socialist model.

If the Soviet Union had been true to its principles rather than to its geopolitical interests, it would have discouraged the newly independent former colonies from attempting to emulate it. Marx always argued that capitalism had to precede socialism. Only capitalism could provide the industrial experience and discipline to lay the foundations for socialism.

Modern day defenders of socialism will undoubtedly consider economic growth too narrow a measure of success and failure in the Third World. After all, has

not Cuba produced a society with high literacy and low infant mortality rates? There is some truth in this, but more capitalist-orientated economies, such as South Korea, Taiwan, Jamaica and Sri Lanka, have also been successful in distributing well-being.

But if socialism, or rather attempted socialism, can take the blame for much of the failure in a number of Third World countries, it is probably right to argue, as Michael Novak did in his important article in "Atlantic Monthly," that culture is also a deciding factor in economic development.

Novak makes a sharp attack on leftist Roman Catholic bishops in Latin America for focusing the criticism of their continent's economic failures on the exploitation of Latin America by U.S. multinational corporations. For Novak, the prime culprit is the legacy of Spain's counterrevolution with its close alliance of church and state which stifled individual inventiveness and endeavor. "The counterrevolution state," writes Novak, "attempted to gain control of commerce. It banned or restricted enterprise in the private sector. It licensed certain entrepreneurs to develop state monopolies. It favored state mercantilism over private mercantilism." This led to narrow rightist oligarchies. Not only did Spain and Portugal lag in Europe, but South America was rapidly overtaken by North America.

Undoubtedly, however, the latter half of the 20th century has been, on balance, the age of the growing acceptance of the Protestant ethic. Not just in China, but in Latin America too. Few countries have shown more successful rates of growth in recent years than Brazil and Mexico, although their Spanish and Portuguese inhabitants still seem to inhibit their ability to distribute it evenly.

India, which may end up as one of the great economic success stories, is also breaking out of the Hindu culture, which V.S. Naipaul described in his book, "A Bend Sinister." The Hindu culture, which is an intellectual means to move ahead, where "everything is fixed, sanctified and everyone secure." But how much of India's recent progress is owed to the demise of the kind of Hindu ethic Naipaul so scathingly attacks and how much to Mrs. Gandhi's decision to remove a welter of socialist controls. It is perhaps too early to say.

The irony of all this coming to terms with capitalism in the Third World is that at the time it has happened Western capitalism itself appears to be losing its nerve, creativity and vitality. If the West does not quickly put its own house in order, it is in danger of undoing the victory it has so ardently and painfully gained.

International Herald Tribune

## Who Should Pay for the Damage to Lebanon?

By George W. Ball

PRINCETON, N.J. — Now that the drama of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon is in its final act, it is time to think of the morning after. Who is to pay Lebanon for the damage wrought by Israel's roving air force and rampaging army? Equipped with the finest planes, tanks and guns that American factories can produce, they have devastated a nation; killed or wounded civilian men, women and children, and maimed many for life. They have razed thousands — perhaps hundreds of thousands — of homes. The cost of rebuilding, of compensating survivors and providing emergency shelter will require billions of dollars.

Though some Israeli spokesmen assert that the self-reliant Lebanese can carry the burden unassisted, that is merely black humor. Huge amounts of outside aid will be needed and, under international law, Israel, as the aggressor, would normally be expected to pay the bill. The Lebanese civilians did not ask the Israelis to destroy their houses and kill their children, and it would be immoral to let them be left with no compensation.

But will Israel supply the resources required? If past experience is any guide, Israel will disclaim responsibility and pass the burden to the United States. Yet that would be carrying presumption beyond tolerable limits. How unfair if American taxpayers, at

a time of recession and large-scale unemployment, were to be made the fall guys as if America were responsible for the damage.

The United States did not wage this war, nor did it ask Israel to wage it. Having created a pretext, the Israelis invaded Lebanon without prior U.S. knowledge, choosing a moment when President Reagan was busy at the Versailles summit conference. Not only did they use the White House, by surprise, but also they misstated their objective — they were, they said, only clearing an area 25 miles north of their border.

In the name of humanity and decency, the United States should provide ample help for the Lebanese people; in the name of logic and justice, it should deduct the cost of that assistance from the annual subsidy to Israel.

That subsidy is large enough to help materially with Lebanon's reconstruction. For several years, it has amounted to almost one-fourth of total U.S. foreign aid — which, for a country with a population less than that of Detroit, and only one-tenth of 1 percent of the world's population, suggests some distortion of values.

U.S. assistance to Israel amounts to roughly \$2.7 billion a year — \$750

per head for Israel's 3.5 million people. It is as if every American family of five gave Israel \$70 a year — and, as the economist Thomas R. Stauffer contends in a forthcoming issue of the journal Middle East International, even that figure may be understated. If more Americans were aware of these calculations, it might add perspective to the current federal budget argument.

The diversion of U.S. subsidy to help pay the Lebanese people for the quantifiable costs of devastation would not, of course, recompense America for the political losses suffered by serving as Israel's diplomatic agent. By negotiating for the departure of PLO leaders while silently endorsing the Begin government's posturing and hectoring and its continued harassment of the Beirut populace, the Reagan administration has appeared as an accessory to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's effort to destroy the Palestinian leadership. By failing to use the leverage provided by the occasion to request, as a reasonable quid pro quo, Israel's commitment to a genuine autonomy plan for the West Bank and future self-determination for the Palestinians, the administration has darkened the hope for a fair and decent solution of the Palestinian problem.

Past experience has shown that the White House can expect little gratitude from the current government in Jerusalem. Israel will almost certainly press for a new supply of tanks and ammunition and cluster bombs to replace those it has used to destroy Beirut and for an increased subsidy to help meet the estimated \$2 billion or more that the war has already cost its own hard-pressed economy. Indeed, before Israeli troops are fully withdrawn (there is increasing evidence they may plan to keep control of southern Lebanon up to and including the watershed of the Litani River — the last major water resource divertible into Israel) the sum could be more than twice that.

Nor will the dispersal of the PLO make Mr. Begin and his colleagues any more flexible in addressing the Palestinian problem. On the contrary, they will be even more obdurate and confirmed in their expansionist ambition. That was what happened when the United States ended the danger of a nuclear war by neutralizing Egypt through the Camp David accords. To talk as if eliminating the PLO leadership will improve the chances for a Palestinian settlement is fantasy.

The writer was undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. The article was contributed to The New York Times.

The writer, a physicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., contributed this article to The New York Times.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Elections in Spain

No one in Madrid today imagines any other outcome [in the October elections] but a victory for the Socialist Party (PSOE).

But winning the elections is one thing; assuming power in a Spain where democracy is such a fragile flower would be another. Unlike its French counterpart, the Spanish Socialist Party would not come to power with a firm theory on resolving the crisis. It does not, for example, have great plans for nationalizations; it promises only a classic return to public spending.

It must be hoped that the real winner of the Oct. 28 elections, the third since the death of Franco, will be Spanish democracy itself.

### Verbal Fist-Shaking

It was hardly to be expected that Moscow would welcome the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, and promptly on cue Pravda described their supervision of the PLO evacuation from Beirut as "another unfriendly act against the Soviet Union."

Although vague threats of "consequences" were made in the same article, they seem to be another of the many recent efforts to cover up Moscow's passivity throughout the

Lebanon crisis. Once again, as in Afghanistan, the Soviets have demonstrated that plausibility is not an element in their calculations.

— The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### The Italian Outlook

Just two weeks ago, events [in Italy] seemed destined to culminate in the big bang of autumn general elections. In the event they have ended in the apparent whimper of a completely unchanged administration.

The outside observer might cynically comment that the only novelty is that absolutely no negotiations have been made, either in the subtle balance of factions in the five-party coalition, or in the men in charge of the ministries.

Indeed, at first glance it is the continuity which strikes the eye, in itself a tribute to the remarkable powers of conciliation of Sig. Giovanni Spadolini, the prime minister.

But the decision of the parties to put off an electoral confrontation, perhaps until next spring, will only be justified if the new government can summon up enough resolve to tackle economic problems which the hiatus of the crisis has done nothing to diminish.

— The Financial Times (London).

## Reagan's Pipeline Stand: A Reversion to Moralism

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration defends its abrasive attempt to impose sanctions against the Soviet natural-gas pipeline primarily as an attempt to keep a candle burning for Poland.

But the messy confrontation with France and the French subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas suggests that while trying to light a votive candle it has set the curtains afire.

President Reagan has some impressive arguments (they are essentially the same as those pressed before by Jimmy Carter) against the pipeline. Greater European dependency on Soviet energy sources could indeed create a major political pressure point.

But the claim that the United States is a better student of Western respect for needs and interests than the Europeans themselves cannot hold water and will not win the day.

The pipeline disagreement is the most serious, though not the first, among the Western allies. For more than a decade, U.S. and European interests have steadily diverged in all sorts of ways. The Nixon-Kissinger détente temporarily disguised and mollified that divergence. Moreover, with reluctant approval from Washington, the two Germans improved their relationship, which remains at the heart of the European issue. This was a great relief to Europe.

Just as détente had spread an air of greater ease through Western Europe, the Reagan administration crashed onto the scene. Its diplomatic style and aims seemed to most Europeans a throwback to the days of John Foster Dulles and were, to an extent, unwelcome.

The Reagan administration is influenced by the simplistic view that Western Europe may now be too weary and "Finlandized" to sustain the Western cause at the very time when, paradoxically, the Soviet Union has a crisis of the staggers. Although both these assumptions are probably wrong, it is tempting to press forward, substituting coercion for leadership, and heavy rhetoric for a sensitive appreciation of the choices that West Europeans see before them.

Having tried at considerable cost to revise the Western alliance on the nuclear war, the Reagan administration has now directly challenged the right of its allies to regulate their own trade policies on their own soil. This challenge is sure to fail.

What is fundamentally lacking is a

common working view of the East-West issue. To the Europeans the Russian threat, however real, is colored by different memories of the causes and aftermath of World War II. To most Europeans, Communist Russia has always looked suspiciously like the old czarist Russia. Ideological confrontation as such has never been the paramount concern it was (especially during the Dulles era) in Washington, and now has become once again.

From the European point of view, the United States weighs too casually the hard choices imposed by energy stringency on its allies. For Europeans, the alternative to increased supplies of Soviet natural gas is increased dependency on Middle Eastern oil — a source whose reliability is not enhanced, in the European view, by U.S. patronage of Israel.

Reagan's reversion to the Dulles style of moralism and rhetoric sharpens all underlying strains and differences. This diet is hardly sweetened by lax energy-conservation policies, nor by Reagan's revocation of Jimmy Carter's grain sale embargo.

When John Foster Dulles was proceeding in the same manner, American power minimized the risks of Atlantic solidarity. The Europeans had no choice but to go along.

Today, there is the legacy of Gaullism to draw upon. Gen. de Gaulle's insistent teaching that Europe need not follow American leadership, or accept American domination, beyond its own vital interests.

It is not surprising that the first direct challenge to the pipelines sanctions policy came from France. And the critical point is that Europe is following Mitterrand, not Reagan.

The Reagan administration's official rhetoric is soothingly internationalist. But its policies, and not merely on the Siberian gas issue, are disturbingly unilateralist, not to say isolationist.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## The Dangerous Silence Of a Cultural Cold War

By Alan P. Lightman

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The political Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union has spawned another, more subtle conflict — a "cultural Cold War." In the last few years, both countries have drastically reduced exchanges in the basic sciences and humanities, and both countries have been suppressing the activities of individuals, and both countries have been canceling or limiting entire programs. Such cultural exchanges promote the kind of understanding that may be crucial in avoiding real war.

The most important exchange programs in the humanities and social sciences are administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board, which was founded in 1968. IREX gives grants to American scholars for travel to the Soviet Union and elsewhere in Eastern Europe and administers reciprocal visits to the United States. Through these exchanges, Americans have slowly built up an expertise about Soviet culture. In the critical area of literature and language, for example, IREX sponsored the first American-Soviet colloquium in semiotics, in Moscow in 1980.

IREX depends upon the State Department for support and recently has been in serious trouble. Federal funding has become inadequate. Office staffs have been reduced and programs eliminated. Some Soviet scholars have been denied visas to enter the United States.

Scientific exchanges between the two countries began in 1959. After the summit meeting between Richard M. Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev in 1972, 11 intergovernmental agreements in basic and applied sciences were signed, the most significant being the Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Science and Technology. It is clear that rival countries may be hesitant about trading mili-

tary and sensitive technological information. However, much of the science associated with this agreement is without military value, such as information on anti-cancer drugs.

At the end of June, the science and technology agreement expired. It was not renewed, as one of the sanctions imposed by President Reagan against the Soviet Union in response to the situation in Poland.

For their part, the Russians are infamous for restricting travel, the exchange of information and human rights. Especially in times of increased tension with the United States, it is routine for a carefully arranged exchange delegation of Soviet scientists simply not to show up, or to be replaced with people of mediocre talents. At home, Soviet intellectuals constitute a large portion of the dissidents and "refuseniks" — people whose applications for exit visas have been denied.

Consider the case of Leonid Ozernoy, a soft-spoken 42-year-old astrophysicist. Dr. Ozernoy's work is well known in the West. I met and talked with him in 1977, at a summer workshop in the Soviet Union sponsored jointly under the science and technology agreement. That summer, on a small group of young Americans and Russians shared not only science but also our views of the world. Much light was shed, mutually.

In 1979, Dr. Ozernoy applied for exit visas for himself and his family. Theoretical astrophysics is not threatening with military secrets. After two and a half years of silence, Dr. Ozernoy was told that his departure from the Soviet Union was "considered at the moment inexpedient from the standpoint of state interests," whatever that means.

Now stranded a refusenik, Dr. Ozernoy has been prevented from attending international conferences, has been removed from his position on the editorial board of a prominent journal and is prevented from publishing some of his own papers. Unlike most refuseniks, however, he miraculously still holds his job at the Lebedev Physical Institute in Moscow, though he is in danger of being fired at any moment. On Aug. 17, he began a 10-day hunger strike.

What is being accomplished by the abuse of Dr. Ozernoy? What is being accomplished by the curtailment of IREX and the science and technology agreement? Have the United States and the Soviet Union not carried the concept of "linkage" too far? Linkage of Andrei D. Sakharov's internal exile with suspension of jointly sponsored scientific meetings; linkage of the neutron bomb with a restriction on travel to the West; linkage of political ideology with the myriad potential relationships between human beings.

Americans can continue to protest human-rights violations in the Soviet Union, to guard against Soviet military threats around the world, but this does not mean the United States should angrily close down all channels of communications as punishment. We must not stop exchanging people and ideas. We must not stop listening and trying to understand. A silence between superpowers is a dangerous silence.

The writer was undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. The article was contributed to The New York Times.

The writer, a physicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., contributed this article to The New York Times.

## AUG. 31: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Canadian Bridge Disaster

OTTAWA — The southern portion of the great railroad bridge that had been for some time in course of construction across the St. Lawrence River, five miles above Quebec City, has collapsed, involving the death of 84 out of the 92 workmen employed on it at the time. A million dollar's worth of superstructure, which took two years to erect, has been lost. The bridge had been built on such immense lines that any mishap of this nature had been regarded as impossible. Its central span of 1,800 feet was to have been the largest in the world. The bridge was to form a link in the new transcontinental railway of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and was also to afford access to Quebec.

### 1932: The Dying Reichstag

BERLIN — Clara Zetkin, an infirm old woman of 75, borne almost bodily by two Communist "comrades" to the presidential chair, opened the session of the new Reichstag, whose death warrant was signed by President von Hindenburg on the request of the government in power. While "Red Clara," as the veteran revolutionary is popularly called, was presiding over the drama of Germany's dying parliamentarism, the three leading members of the Cabinet were at the president's hunting lodge in Neudeck in east Prussia, conferring with the president on the date of the dissolution of the Reichstag. No other member of the government and no representative of any ministry attended the session.

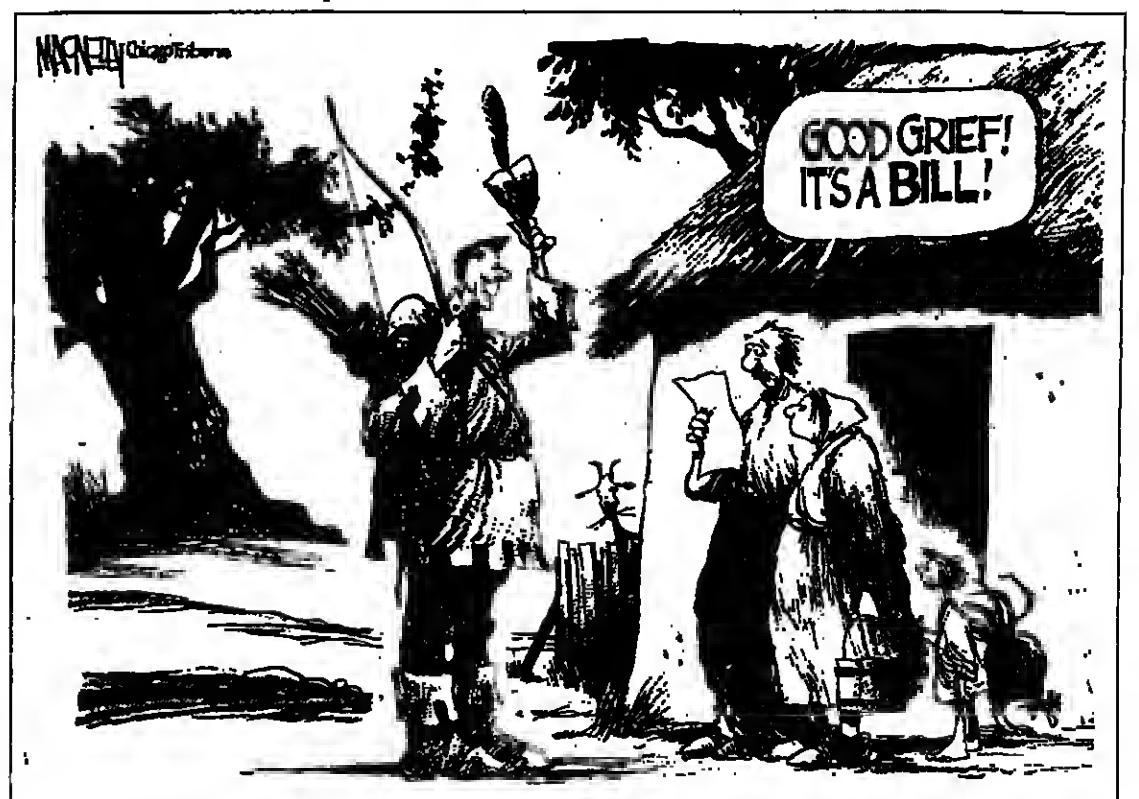
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Advice From Jerusalem

It can hardly be incumbent on Jews to profit advice from the PLO. But since the fate of Jew and Arab in this area is linked for all eternity, it may not be deemed unseemly for a Jew to utter a few thoughts.

The Palestine National Covenant is the constitution of the Palestinian movement. This covenant is now in part obsolete. Article 15 is a case in point. It says: "The liberation of Palestine... is a national duty... and aims at the elimination of Zionism in Palestine. Absolute responsibility for this falls upon the Arab nation."

The Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human and moral and spiritual capabilities to participate actively with the Palestinian people in the liberation of Palestine.

Such help is not forthcoming from the Arab nation when the PLO needed it most bitterly.

The PLO will have learned from their ordeal and from the lack of interest shown by the Arab nation.

Would this not be the proper time — and this is a question and not a piece of wildly unfounded advice — for the PLO to take a closer look at Ar-

dicle 33 of the covenant? It says: "This charter shall not be amended save by the vote of a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the National Congress of the PLO taken at a special session?"

I do not know whether an extraordinary session of the National Congress can be convened. I do not know whether a two-thirds majority for an amendment of the charter could be found, and least of all do I know what such an amendment would amend. All I can say is that the time may be ripe for the future Palestinian leadership to look into the matter.

BERTHOLD WYLER, Jerusalem.

### Church Response

Regarding "Christian Science Church Faces Challenge to Its Authority" (7/27, Aug. 14-15): The Hearst Tribune's story about a lawsuit attacking the Christian Science Church was skillfully edited from a New York Times News Service dispatch.

The Times had the lawsuit itself nearly right. It is simply the latest in a series of wildly unfounded efforts by a disaffected former member to cause

difficulty. But by no objective reading, even as the lawsuit is drawn, is there the slightest prospect of the Church breaching around the world, but this does not mean the United States should angrily close down all channels of communications as punishment. We must not stop exchanging people and ideas. We must not stop listening and trying to understand. A silence between superpowers is a dangerous silence.

A.W. PHINNEY, Boston.

### Beethoven Backwards

In your People column of Aug. 10, you mentioned that a pianist recently played all Beethoven's piano sonatas in 12 hours for a radio broadcast.

Since the object was to break a record rather than to respect Beethoven's music, might I suggest that the pianist may play the sonatas backwards? In this way he is sure to break a record, even if it takes him more than 12 hours — and the resemblance between the performance and Beethoven's music will be still more remote, thus protecting the music.

R.W. RHODES, Geneva.

مكتبة الأمل



## Nahum Goldmann, 88, Zionist Leader Often Critical of Israel, Dies

**New York Times Service**  
**BAD REICHENHALL, West Germany** — Nahum Goldmann, 88, a major Jewish leader of the past half-century and the chief architect of the pact pledging West Germany to pay reparations to Israel and to individual Jews for acts committed during the Nazi era, died Sunday in a Bavarian hospital.

Mr. Goldmann had been ailing for several years. He was the founder of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and for many years was president of the World Jewish Congress, which he helped to organize in 1936. He was president of the World Zionist Organization until 1968.

Born in Poland and raised in Germany, Mr. Goldmann first visited Palestine, as it then was, in 1913. He became an ardent and active Zionist, which led to his having to flee Germany in 1934, and continued throughout his life his intense involvement with world Jewry and with Israel, although it was, often, a controversial, if deeply respected, figure.

**Major Conviction**  
 Successive generations of Israeli leadership found him an irritant. He also saw in himself, and particularly in the World Jewish Congress that he headed for so long, an alternate voice for Jews around the world, a voice other than that of Israel — in whose establishment he played a major role.

Despite his commitment to Israel, he refused to become an Israeli citizen and become part of an Israeli government. But inevitably he became involved in Israeli politics. One of his major convictions was that "there can be no future for the Jewish state unless agreement is reached with the Arabs."

Mr. Goldmann, starting in 1922, was the co-editor and publisher of the Encyclopedia Judaica. In 1929, he became a member of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations for the Jewish Agency for Palestine. He moved to the United States in 1940, and served as the agency's director in Washington, D.C., during World War II. Later he lived in Paris, and in Israel.

One of his accomplishments — although it aroused bitter disagreement at the time — was his negotiation of the accords committing both West and East Germany to pay reparations to victims of Nazism and to Israel. By the beginning of this year, the amount paid and anticipated by West Germany was \$5.8 billion Deutsche marks, or about \$36.3 billion. East Germany never made any payments.



Nahum Goldmann

the occasion of the presentation of the 1981 Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for distinguished contributions to the advancement of inter-American understanding.

**Lehman Engel**  
**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Lehman Engel, 71, a composer, musical director and teacher, who presided over the orchestra in more than 100 musicals, including some of Broadway's biggest hits, died of cancer Sunday. He was musical director for "Showboat," "Brigadoon," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Fanny," "Guys and Dolls," "Carousel" and many other productions.

**Stanley M. Swinton**  
**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Stanley M. Swinton, 62, vice president and director of world services for The Associated Press and a former foreign correspondent, died Sunday of cancer.

**Silvia de Bondini Monnet**  
**PARIS (NYT)** — Silvia de Bondini Monnet, widow of the French economist Jean Monnet, died in Rome Aug. 22.

**Joseph M. Barr**  
**PITTSBURGH (NYT)** — Joseph M. Barr, 76, the Democratic mayor of Pittsburgh from 1959 to 1969, died Thursday.

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**PEKING** — Eight Shanghai followers of the Gang of Four have been tried and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 18 years on charges of attempting to overthrow the government, according to the Shanghai-based Wenhui Ribao and the Liberation Army newspaper.

The trials coincided with a national campaign against corruption. The sentences were made public Monday, two days before the opening of the 12th Party Congress. The trials are generally viewed here as another step to consolidate the power of the party deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

## Ingrid Bergman, Symbol of Changing Morals, Dies at 67

(Continued from Page 1)

Life I've done things at a moment's notice. Those are the things I remember. I was given courage, a sense of adventure and a little bit of humor. I don't think anyone has the right to intrude in your life, but they do. I would like people to separate the actress and the woman.

### Marriage Collapses

Though her marriage to Mr. Rossellini fell apart less than two years later — she won custody of their three children, Roberto, Isabella and Ingrid — she never changed her attitude.

It was Miss Bergman's lifelong desire for artistic growth that drew her to Rossellini. She had been deeply moved by his films "Open City" and "Paisan," which established him as a major force in neorealism. Money had never been enough for Miss Bergman. "You don't act for money," she said. "You do it because you love it, because you must."

Even the Oscars she had won, first for "Gaslight" and then for her combined performances in "Spellbound" and "The Bells of St. Mary's," were not enough. On Broadway, her portrayal of Joan of Arc in Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine" won her an Antoinette Perry award, the highest



Bogart and Bergman in the 1943 film classic "Casablanca."

honor in the American theater. Audiences and critics could adore her love scenes with Humphrey Bogart in "Casablanca" and with Cary Grant in "Notorious." But praise, too, was not enough.

This artistic need prompted her to write to Mr. Rossellini, saying: "I would make any sacrifice to appear in a film under your direction."

### "Stramboli" Is Born

He leaped at the opportunity. He wrote a script he had intended for Anna Magnani, rushed to Hollywood and, with Miss Bergman, went off to the Italian island of Stromboli to make the film of that name.

While this movie was being made, she asked her husband for a divorce so she could marry Mr. Rossellini. He tried to block it even after learning she was pregnant. Thus, the first of her three children with the director was born, under a media siege, in Italy.

seven days before she was remarried. Dr. Lindstrom, a neurosurgeon, who custody of their daughter, Pia, who subsequently became a well-known television reporter.

By 1957, she and Mr. Rossellini had separated, but before that Miss Bergman had begun a new phase in her career. She did "Anastasia" for 20th Century-Fox and won her third Oscar in 1956, playing the mysterious woman who might or might not be the surviving daughter of Czar Nicholas II. She then won a television Emmy award for her performance in a dramatization of Henry James' "The Turn of the Screw." In 1958 she married Lars Schmidt, a successful Swedish theatrical producer.

### Return to Broadway

Miss Bergman returned to Broadway in 1967, after a 21-year absence, in the role of a mother disliking by her son in Eugene O'Neill's "More Stately Mansions."

In "Autumn Sonata" she gave what she considered her finest performance in the role of the middle-aged concert pianist who, during a brief visit to her married daughter,

played by Liv Ullmann, engages in prolonged and tearful confrontations that reveal a complex and searing love-hate relationship. She was nominated for her fourth Oscar for this 1978 movie and said this might be her last role.

"I don't want to go down and play little parts," she said. "This should be the end."

But instead she went on to play Golda Meir, the former prime minister of Israel, in the 1981 U.S. television drama "A Woman Called Golda."

—MURRAY SCHUMACH

### Sherry Workers' Strike Enters 53d Day in Spain

**JEREZ, Spain** — About 500 workers of the Pedro Domecq sherry wine company in this southern Spanish city carried a strike into the 53d day Monday demanding back pay and the rehiring of six workers.

The strike began when the company said it was dismissing 206 of the 580 workers because of economic difficulties. The workers have refused to pick this year's harvest, and a spokesman accused the company of being willing to let grapes rot on the vine because of large stocks.

### Agriculture Aides to Meet

**ROME** — Agriculture ministers from about 50 African states will meet in Algiers Sept. 22 to discuss food problems, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization said Monday.

## 8 Gang of Four Allies Convicted in Shanghai

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PEKING** — Eight Shanghai followers of the Gang of Four have been tried and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 18 years on charges of attempting to overthrow the government, according to the Shanghai-based Wenhui Ribao and the Liberation Army newspaper.

The trials coincided with a national campaign against corruption. The sentences were made public Monday, two days before the opening of the 12th Party Congress. The trials are generally viewed here as another step to consolidate the power of the party deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

All eight were associates of the so-called Gang of Four, the radical clique led by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing. The members of the group were arrested shortly after Mao's death in September, 1976, and convicted in 1980 of plotting a coup.

Wenhui Ribao said the trial started July 13 and the sentences were imposed Aug. 23. The eight Shanghai leftists were the most senior radicals to be punished since the conviction of the Gang of Four.

The party congress is expected to reassign many party leaders and give its approval of Mr. Deng. "The party likes to go into ses-

sion with something to show," an analyst said. "The trials are not any accidental coincidence."

In its Sunday edition, Wenhui Ribao said the leader of the eight, Ma Tianshui, former party secretary of Shanghai, was not on trial because he was certified by doctors as suffering from mental illness. He will be tried after his recovery, it added.

The most prominent of the eight Shanghai officials was Xu Jingxian, the "chief of staff" of the Gang of Four's Shanghai associates — Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen.

Mr. Xu held a title equivalent to deputy mayor and served as host

to President Richard M. Nixon in Shanghai during his 1972 visit that later led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

Mr. Xu was sentenced to 18 years in prison and a four-year loss of civil rights. Mr. Xu and Wang Xuzhen, who received a 17-year sentence, "controlled the workers and militia in the city and were ready to arm all of them for a full-scale rebellion," a diplomatic source said.

When they heard of the Gang of Four's arrest, they "decided to stage an armed rebellion and wage a deathbed struggle," the reports said.

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## Oil and Money in the Eighties

AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE  
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Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

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### ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

#### SEPTEMBER 20

##### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

##### THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR OIL

Theodore Eds, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company.  
 Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.  
 Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.  
 Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

##### WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE '80's

Hans Gronow, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants.

##### NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

James Alden, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

##### THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB INVESTMENT

Donald O'Hara, former Pres. Nat. Petroleum Refiners' Ass.  
 Abdulhady Taher, Governor, Petromin.

##### SPECIAL ADDRESS

Donald Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, via satellite.

#### SEPTEMBER 21

##### U.S. ENERGY POLICY

James McClellan, Chairman, U.S. Senate Energy Committee.

##### PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING

THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR NORTH SEA ENERGY  
 Hamish Gray MP, U.K. Minister of State for Energy  
 MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.  
 Ian Legg, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.  
 INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL PRICES  
 Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.  
 THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION  
 Robert Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank.

##### THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

John Lichtblau, Exec. Dir., Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.  
 John Meader, Manager Corporate Planning, Nederlandse Gasunie.

##### HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET: John Treat, President, New York Mercantile Exchange.  
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Venice Festival Turns 50

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**VENICE**—The premiere at the 50th-anniversary Venice Film Festival disclosed a tedious French film, entered in competition, "Le Grand Frère," by Francis Girod. It is a muddled melodrama about a murderous doctor hiding out in the quarters of a little Arab boy and his older sister in a Marseilles slum. Gérard Depardieu as the criminal at large, Jean Rochefort as his enemy, Roger Planchon as a police inspector, and a novice child actor, Hakim Ghanem, all work manfully to pull it through, but its narrative is so badly organized that interest soon drops.

After these depressing appetizers came a reminder that the cinema, though suffering various ills, is out at death's door. The good news was brought by the showing of the Russian film "Agony," by Elem Klimov, a compelling screen fresco of the crumbling of czarist Russia in 1916 as defuncts at the front breed evolution. The scope of the drama is enormous, with oesweel footage of the period interspersed with schemes of court intrigues. Nicholas II's uncertainty, the czar's religious hysteria and the grasp that Rasputin had on the imperial pair.

There is a splendid performance by Alexei Petrenko as the mad monk and another by Anatoli Romanov as the czar. This extraordinary motion picture, made in 1975, was long banned in the Soviet Union but was permitted to be shown at the 1981 Moscow Festival. Its appearance in Venice is a tribute to its international release. It restores faith in the art of motion pictures.

The 1982 festival program is loaded — some say overloaded — with Italian motion pictures. Egypt, France, Britain, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain, Sweden, Hungary, Portugal and the Soviet Union are represented with competing contributions. The United States has but one film in the prize race — Paul Mazursky's "Tempest" — but three other U.S. films are to be shown out of competition: Woody Allen's "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy," Blake Edwards' "Victor, Victoria" and Ridley Scott's "Blade Runner." Festival director Carlo Lizzani remarked on the U.S. producers' increasing reluctance to present their films for awards. There is no American juror this year.

A retrospective section is devoted to winners of Golden Lions, and those surviving among their directors will receive new Golden Lions for their importance to the development of cinema. Among these are King Vidor, Akira Kurosawa, Jean-Luc Godard, Alessandro Blasetti, Luis Buñuel, Michael Powell, Frank Capra, Cesare Zavattini, Marcel Carné and Satyajit Ray. The last two will accept the

honors in person, as both are members of the jury.

This year the birth of the world's first international film festival is being commemorated. It took place in the gardens of the Excelsior Hotel on the Lido in 1932, having been proposed by a movie buff of the period, Benito Mussolini. The United States, France, the Soviet Union and, of course, Italy participated by sending their products, and for several years amity reigned.

In 1937 politics threw a cloud over the annual session. Joseph Goebbels was an honored guest and, though the French film "La Grande Illusion" by Jean Renoir was generally judged to be the best shown in competition, the Golden Lion was awarded to the German film "The Kaiser From California." The French delegation, outraged, walked out with the threat of setting up a rival festival at Cannes. It was scheduled to open in 1939, but was postponed its premiere until 1946.

With the return of peace the Venice festival bloomed again and, though Cannes provided strong competition, Venice maintained high standards and was inevitably a glamorous social event. Its showing of "Rashomon" in 1952 introduced the Japanese cinema to the West and its selections disclosed sound taste.

In the 1960s with the appointment of Luigi Chiarini as its director, controversy again arose. His autocratic behavior resulted in the major U.S. companies, the Soviet Union and other countries refusing to participate. The New Left moviemakers whom he extolled decried all festivals as bourgeois, demanded that the prize-giving be eliminated, were reluctant to allow their works to be presented, and incited riots. By the end of the decade everything was a shambles. After a few more attempts at compromise, the festival, having lost its reputation, its raison d'être and its audiences, was discontinued.

In 1978, the New Left having left, Venice started repairs, testing the climate with a prizeless program. This year's festival, well, and the festival has been restored to its original function. Lizzani, a prize-winning filmmaker, has been elected for a three-year term as festival director. At a news conference he related his difficulties in securing sufficient funds for the



Souad Amidou and Gérard Depardieu in "Le Grand Frère."

1982 session. Up to a month ago it was still in doubt whether the festival's half-century anniversary would be celebrated.

Local hotels, the local press reports, have drastically cut the number of rooms available for festival guests, as the payment of last

year's bills has not been swift. The prewar and postwar brilliance of Venice at festival time has vanished. The smart set has evidently fled for good. It is no longer obligatory to dress for the evening projections and the tone has fallen from swank to zero.

## Lucerne Focuses on British Music

By Andrew Clark

**LUCERNE, Switzerland**—This year's Lucerne Festival has taken the theme "Britain in Music." It is an area neither fashionable nor highly regarded in central Europe, where Britain's influence in the development of Western music is judged to be small and music by British composers is rarely performed.

The theme is broad enough to include major works by composers such as Haydn and Dvorak, who found patrons in Britain. Some of the small recitals and choral concerts have given a platform to undervalued English music from Byrd and Tallis through Bridge and Tippett.

But in orchestral music, where the three-and-a-half-week festival reaches its main audience, the choice has been unenterprising. The most recent work to be performed in the Kunsthhaus was written almost 40 years ago, indicating the conservatism of the organizers and their audiences.

Compensation has come in the small city theater, where there has been not only a new production of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" but also an examination of the work of Peter Maxwell Davies.

In recent years Maxwell Davies has emerged as the most prolific and successful British composer. His ability to communicate through music has been aided by his work with the Fires of London, a small group of musicians he founded and for which he writes much of his music. His work with children has also had an effect in simplifying his composition style and extending his techniques.

## Enthusiastic Response

His early work was sufficiently bold to be controversial, but it is a sign of the passage of time that the performances in Lucerne of two of his first pieces of music there were greeted with enthusiasm.

"Eight Songs for a Mad King" (1969) and "Miss Donnithorne's Maggot" (1974) both depict madness. As each develops, the initial shock of seeing and hearing a lunatic rant and rave gives way to a more disturbing pathos. The main interest centers on the characterization and range of vocal expression demanded of the solo singers, requiring a manic intensity and hysterical vocal line.

The music is a form of accompaniment and an enlargement on the words of the singer. It breaks off at oblique tangents with a range of instrumental effects and volume of sound that is startling in a group of only six musicians.

The theatrical nature of "Eight Songs" is intensified by the separation of the instrumentalists into cages, with each being addressed by the mad king. The climax comes when he snatches the violin and smashes it before being marched off stage, howling, to a heavy drum beat.

"Miss Donnithorne" depicts an English spinster who still thinks it is her wedding day years after she was jilted. Mary Thomas, who created the role, displays astonishing vocal versatility and complete identification with the part. Andrew Gilchrist still appears to be feeling his way into the role of the king in "Eight Songs."

Maxwell Davies was also featured in "The Composer and His World," an informal interview-performance program devised to offer a closer look at the career and technique of a composer at the festival.

The performance of the entertaining "Fantasia and Two Pavans," based on music by Purcell, illustrated Maxwell Davies' ability to draw the essence out of other styles — ranging here from Baroque to fox-trot — and express them with his own voice.

The Fires of London gave the first complete performance of "Image, Reflection, Shadow" (1982). This was partly inspired by the discovery on tour in Budapest of a cimbalom, or Hungarian gypsy dulcimer, which Maxwell Davies has written into the work with the same prominence Ravel gave the harp in "Introduction and Allegro."

Each movement explores a typically wide range of mood and texture. The work begins with a long, slow melody, built up by flute and clarinet with decoration by violin and cello. Much that follows has the same reflective, atmospheric air, alternating with angular outbursts, highly charged crescendos and lighter, faster rhythmic sections. The last movement is darker and more lyrical than the other two, relying in the main on conventional harmony. The six musicians, playing without a conductor, performed the work with confidence and precision.

## Churchill in Sound and Light

By Merida Welles

**WESTERHAM, England**—As you brace yourself against the brisk summer night's breeze and the muffled blackness, the moans of German fighter planes sweep closer, hover ominously overhead, and retreat over the horizon. Gradually, light begins to outline the gabled mansion a few hundred yards away. Small neighboring buildings start to glow against a backdrop of heavy foliage. Then, shattering the stillness, the gravelly voice of Sir Winston Churchill booms forth.

You are at Chartwell, Churchill's home, refuge and source of inspiration for 40 years. The event, a sound-and-light presentation by the National Trust, Britain's largest private conservation society, will propel you from the day in 1922 when Churchill first introduced Chartwell to his children for their approval, to the 1950s, when he would retreat late at night into

his oak-beamed library to dictate a few thousand words more for his "History of the English-Speaking Peoples."

Woven throughout the cleverly operated 70-minute show is the irrepressible wit of Britain's wartime leader and two-time prime minister. You hear Churchill (actually Robert Hardy, who also played the role in a recent television series) earnestly instructing his family to cultivate strawberries and asparagus for their sustenance in case of a crisis. You hear him challenge Philip Tilden, the architect who spent two years renovating the old Tudor manor, to prove that the plumbing is adequate. (Unconvinced, Churchill solemnly orders that all the lavatories in the house be flushed simultaneously.)

You listen to the politician recalling his thoughts when asked by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin whether he would like to be chancellor of the exchequer in 1924: "Can a bloody duck swim?"

Churchill to himself. And the voice of Harold Macmillan reflects on the chancellor's success, praising his wit, ingenuity and budget speeches.

"Brother Winston," you discover, was the first chancellor of the exchequer to be presented with a union card as a bricklayer — for his amateur efforts at building a wall in his garden. Who knows how his career might have soared had he not failed to pay the five-shilling union fee?

The story now reveals Chartwell as the hub of a private intelligence operation — "a little Foreign Office" — in the period before World War II when Churchill is out of office and opposition to the government's appeasement policy is swelling. Guests are frequent at Chartwell; you eavesdrop on Churchill being ejected over dinner into reciting a poem, in painful French, to a visiting ambassador.

The show ends along quickly: Churchill becomes prime minister — "I felt I was walking with destiny" — and rallies the war-torn country with electrifying speeches. Searchlights sweep and sirens wail over Chartwell, which was virtually abandoned by the family during the early 1940s.

After the euphoria of military victory and the humiliation of political defeat in the 1945 general

election, the Churchillian humor surfaces again, but with a bitter twist. Explaining to his wife, Clementine, his reasons for refusing the Order of the Garter, he says, "How could I accept a garter from the king when I've had the boot from the British people?"

Politics and military strategy give way to a little croquet and the pursuit of a "gayer pastime." Though Churchill's considerable work in oils often disappoints him, the fluency of his writing saves him a Nobel Prize.

Eight years after rejecting the Order of the Garter, the 70-year-old Churchill finally accepts the honor, serving as prime minister for the second time. Then, in 1965, the year of his death, and to the full-bodied chords of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," his favorite song, Churchill fades into blackness under the stars.

Even without the name of the show, which ends Sept. 18, Chartwell provides a feast of life and interests of a political and intellectual giant. The power of the house has been preserved. Lady Churchill's silver and crystal toilet set graces her dressing room; bed-cake beckons from the dining room table; the odd cigar and a few scattered magazines maintain the sense that the family is just around the corner.

About 6,000 books — Churchill's friends, contemporaries and acquaintances are called to mind — line the walls, as do photographs of leading figures of his lifetime: Joseph Joffre, King George VI, Field Marshal Douglas Haig, Charlie Chaplin. On the study floor is a silk rug, a gift from the Shah of Iran, that is said to have taken 22 years to make. Churchill had the fringes of it clipped off so that he could pace more easily.

To reach Chartwell, depart from London (about 90 minutes), or take the train from Gatwick Cross Station to Sevenoaks; then a taxi for about \$5. The sound-and-light show is at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday. Seats, all under shelter, range from \$3.50 (about \$5) to \$25.50. Chartwell House is open from March to the end of November, but days and times of opening vary; for details, call the National Trust, London, 222-9251.

## Festivals — Part 6

**International Herald Tribune**

**PARIS**—Following is the sixth of a series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21 and 28, June 29 and July 6.

**Berlin (Sept. 1-10):** An extensive cycle of the music of Gustav Mahler begins at the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan. Hans Zender, Klaus Tennstedt and Giuseppe Sinopoli, the Leipzig Philharmonic under Mark Jansons, the Philadelphia Orchestra under Riccardo Muti, the Berlin Radio Orchestra under Michael Gleser and Riccardo Chailly, the London Symphony under Claudio Abbado, the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Bernard Haitink, and the Bamberg Radio Orchestra under Rafael Kubelick. The Berlin Philharmonic continues to mark its centennial year with premieres of specially commissioned works.

The Deutsche Oper Berlin plans a new production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," conducted by Jean-Louis Cohen. (Berliner Festspiele, Badstrasse 48, D-1000 Berlin 30.)

**Israel (Sept. 1-12):** Special productions include Wilda's "Solomon" by the Habima Theater; Stravinsky's "Les Noces" by the Batavia Dance Company and Camerata Singers; and his "The Rake's Progress" by the Jerusalem Symphony and the Netherlands Opera, under Gary Bertini; and operas performed at historic sites. Visiting ensembles include the American Repertory Theater of Boston, the Traviata Theatre of Edinburgh, the Bristol Old Vic, the Tokyo Chamber Opera, the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Kai Taki's Moving Earth and the Twyla Tharp, Carolyn Carlson and Meredith Monk companies. Penetration and jazz in Jerusalem, and a showing of Abel Gance's "Napoleon." (Jerusalem Festival, Binnyany Ha'oma, PO Box 6001, Jerusalem 91060, Israel.)

**Bratislava (Oct. 1-13):** Among the visiting ensembles are the Moscow Philharmonic, the City of Birmingham Orchestra, the Berlin Staatsoper, the Moscow Chamber Chorus and the Munich Mottet Choir. Other events include the annual Interperium presentation of young artists, programs of non-European music and a multidisciplinary conference on Haydn and the music of his time. (Palace 2, 82020 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

**Berlin (Oct. 1-13):** The program of the 20th festival includes orchestral and chamber concerts, an early music series, contemporary music and theater, and Catalan music and popular concerts. (Amadeus Vives 3, Barcelona 3, Spain.)

**Graz (Oct. 16-Nov. 15):** Includes the World Music Days of the International Society of Contemporary Music (Oct. 29-Nov. 7), with several world premieres, and works by Isaac Mendel and other popular music; there is a retrospective of the music of Egon Wellesz; exhibitions include Swiss art in the 70s and new tendencies in German painting. (Stadischer Hof, Mendelstrasse 38, A-8010 Graz, Austria.)

**London (Oct. 20-31):** Every year, a two of operatic rarities — this year, Franco Alfaro's "La Leggenda di Salomè," Haydn's "L'isola Disabitata," and Massenet's "Griseida." (Westend Festival, Opera, Theatre Royal, Wexford, Ireland.)

**International Herald Tribune**

**PARIS**—Following is the sixth of a series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21 and 28, June 29 and July 6.

**Berlin (Sept. 1-10):** An extensive cycle of the music of Gustav Mahler begins at the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan. Hans Zender, Klaus Tennstedt and Giuseppe Sinopoli, the Leipzig Philharmonic under Mark Jansons, the Philadelphia Orchestra under Riccardo Muti, the Berlin Radio Orchestra under Michael Gleser and Riccardo Chailly, the London Symphony under Claudio Abbado, the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Bernard Haitink, and the Bamberg Radio Orchestra under Rafael Kubelick. The Berlin Philharmonic continues to mark its centennial year with premieres of specially commissioned works.

The Deutsche Oper Berlin plans a new production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," conducted by Jean-Louis Cohen. (Berliner Festspiele, Badstrasse 48, D-1000 Berlin 30.)

**Israel (Sept. 1-12):** Special productions include Wilda's "Solomon" by the Habima Theater; Stravinsky's "Les Noces" by the Batavia Dance Company and Camerata Singers; and his "The Rake's Progress" by the Jerusalem Symphony and the Netherlands Opera, under Gary Bertini; and operas performed at historic sites. Visiting ensembles include the American Repertory Theater of Boston, the Traviata Theatre of Edinburgh, the Bristol Old Vic, the Tokyo Chamber Opera, the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Kai Taki's Moving Earth and the Twyla Tharp, Carolyn Carlson and Meredith Monk companies. Penetration and jazz in Jerusalem, and a showing of Abel Gance's "Napoleon." (Jerusalem Festival, Binnyany Ha'oma, PO Box 6001, Jerusalem 91060, Israel.)

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## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 25,023. EUROPEAN EDITION—PARIS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1982—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PARIS & DEPARTMENTS, 25, LONDON, 2.

## CAPTAIN DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.

## SENTENCE. TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

M. Marcel Prevost Says That a Doubtful Story Was Told by the Victim of the Court.

FIVE FOR CONVICTION. TWO FOR ACQUITTAL.

Advocate's Arguments From Which Witness's Story Was Taken.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

A Good Display of Troops in Rome and Students' Police Forces in Paris.

A NEW APPROACH TO BE TAKEN.

In the Light of the Court of Cassation's Decision in the Dreyfus Case.

Captain Dreyfus was released from prison after a year of confinement.

Although Dreyfus was great, neither the court nor the public were so great.

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Wienerwald Unit Files Debt Plea

MUNICH — Wienerwald, the West German subsidiary of Swiss-based Wienerwald Holding, said Monday that funds are available to pay suppliers and leases and that it has sought protection from its creditors under composition proceedings to keep West German operations running.

A press statement said the company Monday submitted a request to the district court here to open composition proceedings. It called a press conference for Tuesday.

Last Friday the Swiss holding company said it was seeking a legal settlement through composition proceedings. Swiss banking sources said that large West German banks caused the restaurant group to seek refuge from its creditors by trying to seize assets the company wanted to sell.

Bankers Trust to Swap Stock, Debt

NEW YORK — Bankers Trust New York Corp. said Monday it plans to exchange up to 1 million new shares for debt securities held by Morgan Stanley.

The debt securities are 8 1/2 percent debentures due 1999 and 8 1/2 percent debentures due 2002, both issued by Bankers Trust New York Corp., and 7 1/2 percent capital notes due 1996 issued by its Bankers Trust Co. subsidiary.

The number of shares to be exchanged will be based on the cost of the debentures and capital notes to Morgan Stanley and the market value of Bankers Trust stock.

GMAC Files Shelf Registration

WASHINGTON — General Motors Acceptance Corp. Monday filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of 1996 million of debt securities with terms to be determined at time of sale. A shelf registration allows a company to issue securities without further SEC filings when it deems market conditions are favorable.

The company said proceeds of the offering will be used for general corporate purposes. Underwriters may include Morgan Stanley, First Boston Corp., Merrill Lynch White Weld and Salomon Brothers.

Sumitomo to Review Dunlop Pact

KOBE, Japan — Sumitomo Rubber Industries said Monday it will review its relationship with Dunlop International of Switzerland when their 20-year technical aid agreement expires in August, 1984, because Japanese tire production technology has developed rapidly.

The Swiss company, to which Sumitomo pays royalties, governs the overseas investment of Dunlop Holdings. Sumitomo said it plans to put the relationship on a more equal footing. Dunlop now has 40 percent stake in Sumitomo.

Sumitomo plans to reduce ownership by Dunlop and other large non-tire-making shareholders to meet new stock listing regulations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Sumitomo said without elaborating.

Hitachi Claims Fastest Computer

NEW YORK — Hitachi said Monday it had developed a supercomputer that it claims is the world's fastest, capable of 630 million operations a second.

Hitachi said marketing of the S-810 system will start Wednesday. Two models will be available. The S-810-20 has a speed of 630 million operations a second, and monthly rentals start at about \$280,000. The S-810-10 has a maximum speed of 315 million operations a second, and monthly rentals start at \$200,000.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Continental Fires One For Penn Square Loss

CHICAGO — Continental Illinois Corp. Monday announced a management shake-up, resulting from the failure of Penn Square Bank, a small Oklahoma institution whose bankruptcy cost Continental more than \$100 million.

Continental, parent of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., the largest bank in Illinois and stock largest in the United States, announced the dismissal of John R. Lytle, the vice president who headed the oil and gas group principally involved in lending to Penn Square. Mr. Lytle will be replaced by Vice President Thomas J. O'Bryen.

"The management of Continental no longer has any confidence either in [Mr. Lytle] management or lending abilities," a bank spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said in a statement.

Mr. Lytle's attorney, Francis J. McConnell, said Mr. Lytle and the others involved in the shakeup believe they are being made scapegoats.

Mr. Lytle has been "out of the bank on special assignment" since shortly after the federal government closed Penn Square on July 5.

Other moves announced in the shake-up were:

- The resignation of Patrick M. Goy, vice president of the mid-continent division of the oil and gas group;
- The retirement of Richard C. Rastetter, head of the loan administration division.

The transfer of auditor Edwin J. Haskin to a new assignment in the bank. He is being replaced by William D. Flechaty, head of personal banking services and a former auditor in the bank.

Roger E. Anderson, chairman and chief executive officer of Continental, said the changes were "only the first phase of Continental Illinois' review" of the Penn Square fiasco and that a second phase will concentrate on an analysis of Continental Illinois' lending policies and practices.

"Our investigation has shown that strong measures must be taken to reinforce both the discipline and the management structure of Continental Illinois and our actions are responsive to this requirement," Mr. Anderson said.

Continental said its domestic operating unit of general banking services has been reassigned from George R. Baker, executive vice president, to Gail M. Melnick, executive vice president in charge of operations and management services.

The corporation announced the appointment of John E. Porta as head of the special industries department, succeeding former executive vice president Gerald Bergman, who resigned to pursue other business interests. Mr. Porta will continue to head the multinational banking department.

Gary J. Scheuring, senior vice president, was named head of the oil and gas group of special industries, succeeding John A. Redding, who is retiring.

Mr. Scheuring was previously head of the Chicago and Toronto division of multinational banking, which will be headed by George L. Schuppert, senior vice president, who is returning to Chicago from the bank's Paris offices.

A spokesman said no further management changes are foreseen unless fresh evidence turns up during subsequent investigations.

Mr. Anderson said officers made a "terrible mistake" in purchasing \$1 billion in energy-related loans from Penn Square. About \$30 million in bad loans to the drilling industry led to Penn Square's failure last month.

Continental, with \$45 billion in assets, reported a loss of \$61 million in the second quarter instead of an expected profit of \$59 million.

Typically in "loan participations," a bank such as Penn Square makes loans and sells 80 percent to 100 percent of the liability to a large out-of-state bank, retaining a fee of 0.5 percent to 1 percent and an obligation to buy back bad loans.

But the demise of Penn Square left a number of banks with liability for loans.

Three Top Companies in Genetic Engineering

The Gene-splicing industry is so new that there is little basis yet for quantitative measurement of performance. Analysts rely instead on qualitative measures, ranking companies on a scale of 1 to 5, with the highest figure representing the best performance.

	Genentech South San Francisco, Calif.	Cetus Berkeley, Calif.	Bogen Geneva
Management	5	3	3
Reputation of Researchers	5	5	5
Regulatory Progress	5	3	4
Product's Market Potential	5	5	5
Financial Strength	3	3	2
Total	23	21	19

The New York Times

Future of Biotechnology Industry Focuses on Fight for DNA Patent

By Tamar Lewin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Within the past 30 years, biotechnology has gone from beyond experiments involving harder seed corn or disease-resistant tomatoes. With the unlocking of the genetic code and vastly greater knowledge of the chemical balances in plant and animal life, the science has evolved into the more specific field of genetic engineering.

Advances in gene-splicing in the past five years held the promise of creating new variants of substances — such as interferon for use in treating human illness — that would create a whole new industry generating billions of dollars in revenue annually.

The boom in biotechnology has not materialized yet. But a boom of another sort is well under way in biotechnology patents. And the manner in which patents are granted for biotechnology processes will do much to determine the shape of the industry that will turn these scientific advances into marketable products.

Although more than 100 new companies with names like Amgen and Genex have sprung up to explore the commercial possibilities of biotechnology — and most of the largest pharmaceutical and chemical companies are showing an interest, as well — the only commercial product of gene-splicing to come to market so far has been a European vaccine against diarrhea in piglets.

Patents are regarded as the keys that will let the companies bring more products to the market. "This is a patent-intensive industry right now," said Thomas A. Kiley, vice president for legal affairs at Genentech, which already has 500 to 600 biotechnology patents around the world. "A patent is an umbrella under which a small company can grow up."

Patents may also become bargaining chips that will allow small companies to function even if the giant pharmaceutical and chemical companies come to dominate the field.

Although they can offer on hard figures — because patent applications are confidential until granted — patent lawyers say that hundreds of biotechnology patents are now pending.

"When you have a chance to write on a clean slate, (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

EEC Plans to Ask U.S. to Maintain Policies for Lower Interest Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HORNBAEK, Denmark — France and Austria joined the move to lower interest rates Monday as the European Economic Community prepared to seek assurances from the Washington that it will continue policies designed to ease credit conditions.

The Bank of France lowered its money market intervention rate from 14 1/2 percent to 14 percent, the lowest rate for the key market indicator since March 17. The action followed a quarter-point cut in the call money rate to 14 1/4 percent earlier Monday.

The Austrian National Bank cut its discount rate from 6 1/4 to 6 percent and its Lombard rate from 7 1/4 to 6 1/2 percent, effective Tuesday. The central bank said the move was taken in response to rate cuts abroad, and improvements in the Austrian current account.

West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy cut their rates last week in response to falls in the U.S. discount rate, and French Finance Minister Jacques Delors had announced on Sunday that France would cut its interest rates to encourage private investment.

Belgium's finance minister, Willy De Clercq, said at a meeting of EEC finance ministers in Hornbaek that the message seeking U.S. assurances will be conveyed to the United States at International Monetary Fund talks, starting next weekend in Toronto.

Mr. De Clercq warned that interest rates would have to stay down if Western Europe's fragile recovery was not to be jeopardized. The finance ministers agreed that "we must insist to the United States that this trend towards lower interest rates be fundamental and durable and not accidental," he said.

Little Change Forecast

However, West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein said that he expects interest rates to level off "for quite a while" — aside from movements of a half point or so — after the recent declines, although he added that it is difficult to predict rate movements.

He also said that the EEC ministers, who on Monday reviewed the economic outlook for coming months, hoped what he called a more realistic rate between the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

Asked if he expects the dollar to fall in the near future, he said "it could mean over the next month the dollar could find a level still more related to fundamental trends." He did not specify the level.

In announcing the intended rate cut, Mr. Delors said he was not worried that the move would lead to pressure on the franc in the EMS and be ruled out any further devaluation of the franc this year, adding that rumors France may decide to leave the EMS were unfounded.

Mr. Lahnstein said there was no discussion of recent strains in the European Monetary System during the two-day finance ministers meeting. The system, he said, "functions very well."

The cut in the French call money rate, however, put pressure on the franc. Money market dealers said the dollar rose to 6.9935 francs at the fixing in Paris from Friday's close of 6.9025 and the Deutsche mark increased to 280.21 francs per 100 from 279.59.

A belief in the currency markets that the rapid decline in U.S. interest rates has ended for the time being put pressure on the

Bonn Ministry Says Approval Of Credits for AEG Is Likely

BONN — The federal cabinet will probably agree Wednesday to approve its planned guarantee to underwrite 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$441 million) of credits for AEG-Telefunken, but the approval may be subject to certain conditions, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Monday.

He said the ministers will have before them a report on AEG provided by Treuhand, a firm of auditors.

Klaus Bölling, the chief government spokesman, called the Treuhand report "positive in the widest sense of the word," though neither he nor the Economics Ministry spokesman was prepared to give details of the report.

The Bild daily newspaper quoted Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff as saying that he and Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein will recommend the credit guarantee for AEG "on the understanding that the regional states participate in it and that the banks hold to their credit promises."

However, a meeting Monday between Mr. Lambsdorff and his counterparts from the West German regional states broke up after two hours Monday without a decision on sharing the \$1.1-billion-DM credit guarantee, the Economics Ministry spokesman said.

He said the meeting agreed AEG, which is 3.5 billion DM in debt and has sought court protection from its creditors, should be helped but that the state governments need more time to study the problem.

The federal government wants the states to cover up to half of the guarantee package, but in return some states are demanding measures by Bonn to help AEG subsidiaries in their regions.

Mr. Lahnstein said earlier this month the government is prepared to back the credit if the auditors consider AEG will remain viable after composition proceedings.

Martin Marietta Offers \$75 a Share for Bendix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Martin Marietta Monday offered \$75 a share for 11.9 million shares, or just over 50 percent, of Bendix Corp.

The Martin Marietta board met for most of the day Monday to consider what it termed an "unsolicited" offer from Bendix to buy Martin Marietta's stock in a tender offer worth about \$1.5 billion.

Martin Marietta's outright stock purchase would cost a total of \$892.5 million.

Martin Marietta said that after the tender offer, it expects to seek a merger or similar business combination in which the remaining Bendix common shares would be converted into a combination of Martin Marietta preferred and/or common stock.

Martin Marietta said each share of Bendix stock would be converted into 1 1/2 common shares of the company or a subsidiary having a liquidation preference totaling about \$200 million.

It said it expects the terms of the preferred will be such that no fully distributed basis, its market value would be about \$55 per Bendix share.

Martin Marietta said its board recommended that shareholders reject Bendix's offer and sued Bendix alleging securities law violations.

Martin Marietta had been expected to resist the takeover bid by Bendix, and by William M. Agee, Bendix's highly visible chairman. Bendix had offered to buy the big aerospace contractor for \$43 a share. Bendix said Monday it had no comment on the offer from Martin Marietta.

Neither company's stock traded Monday, but by the end of last week, Martin Marietta's stock stood at \$41, up \$10.375, with nearly 3.5 million shares changing hands. Bendix's stock, which normally should have moved in the other direction as professional traders took positions, instead advanced \$4.375, to \$54.625, in brisk trading.

Sources said earlier Monday that efforts were under way for Martin Marietta to line up \$1.25 billion to \$1.5 billion in bank credits that could be used to buy enough Bendix stock to control it.

Such a bid seemed sensible to many Wall Street professionals, particularly because Martin Marietta did not appear to have a particularly strong chance of fighting off Bendix on antitrust grounds.

Hasly completed private studies of possible antitrust conflicts between the two big aerospace contractors are understood to have shown that Martin Marietta would find little comfort that government objections would be very strong.

Sources said one key to Martin Marietta's strategy was expected to come from Martin Lipton, the New York lawyer who has been active in many big takeovers. Leonard P. Larrabee Jr., senior partner of the Wall Street law firm of Dewey Ballantine Bushy Palmer & Wood, is understood to be leading the battle on behalf of Martin Marietta, but Mr. Lipton, as counsel to Kidder Peabody, Martin Marietta's financial adviser, was said to have a significant voice in outlining the strategy.

Only six months ago, when Bendix disclosed that it owned more than 5 percent of RCA and might buy close to 10 percent for investment purposes, Mr. Lipton, acting then for RCA, is understood to have directed an immediate attack against Bendix.

Bendix soon responded that it owned 7.3 percent of RCA but had "no intention" of buying more without giving RCA 48 hours' notice. Bendix still holds the stock, and it said it has no present plans to sell it.

Prices on Wall Street Rally to Close Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late rally in blue-chip stocks caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close higher Monday, despite trading lower most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped almost eight points in morning trading but in mid-afternoon reversed direction and finished up 9.83 points at 893.30. Advances barely edged declines, however, by around 780 to 796 million shares from 74.4 million Friday.

Analysts said the market is going through a period of adjustment after its record breaking two-week rally.

Last week's volume totaled a record 549 million shares, bringing the 11-day rally figure to an unprecedented 1.05 billion shares as institutions and some smaller investors went on a buying spree.

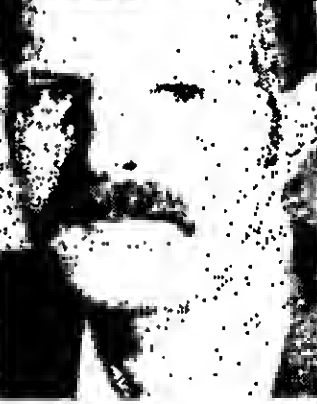
Analysts said that because the Dow average had risen 115 points through last week from a 27 1/2-month low on Aug. 12, it was normal for many investors to cash in on their profits.

Many experts expect the Dow to fall to the 850 area in the near future before resuming its upward journey.

Analysts attributed the market's early weakness to a combination of profit-taking and concerns about the near-term outlook for interest rates and the economy.

But "there are still a lot of cash-heavy institutions waiting on the sidelines, and they started jumping into the market when prices came down," Hildegard Zagorski of the Bache Group said.

Ms. Zagorski said the market could continue in a see-saw pattern for the next few days. "Both the bond and stock markets are going



Manfred Lahnstein

Deutsche mark. The Bundesbank sold \$4.5 million as the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.4933 DM, up from 2.4520 DM Friday, dealers said.

■ U.S. Rates Linked to Growth

Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the opening of the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting in London that sustained low interest rates in the United States could be "a milestone on the road to resumed growth with low inflation," The Associated Press reported.

Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Monday in Britain and Hong Kong for the August bank holiday.

Why is IOG Forecasting 1000% Gains

Call it Ignorance Behind the Record Short Interest

The scenario starts when an aggressive growth company issues emerging markets which will need new-generation products offer a recessionary cycle has run its course. As \$illions are poured into research and development during an interval of flat sales for earlier products, an undercapitalized public liquidity while neglected bears sell short in hope of a collapse. Lower interest rates drop, business picks up and the new products achieve mounting market penetration at a time when startup expenditures are being phased out and on accelerating percentage of gross revenues can be classified as net profit. To know when a company is ready for such a bullish turnaround, it is necessary to follow related technologies and log the trend-driving interest rate cycle. IOG, which was calling bottom in T-Bond futures a dozen points below today's level, has bought heavily into cyclized low for issues such as Amuloh, Crop, Paradyne and Wang where the formula applies. Early gains of from 6 to 10 points, plus clearly-forecast profits in short-term futures ranging from public liabilities to T-Bonds, pushed the net asset value of fully redeemable IOG fund shares ahead more than 25 percent while the new bull market finding its feet. Now, however, it is necessary to realize that outside professionals hold title to 100 million shares of such turnaround candidates that have been sold short by amateur investors who are prone to expect a crash. In cases where there are 500,000 or a million shares that premature bears will be forced to retrieve in the open market, watch for the usual cyclical bull which new leaders from public liabilities to T-Bonds, pushed the net asset value of fully redeemable IOG fund shares ahead more than 25 percent while the new bull market finding its feet. 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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 10)

And a trader at a major New York securities firm noted that even the banks not at the top of the list still have access to the market if they are willing to pay a higher rate than their peers.



## Central Banks to Lend Mexico \$1.85 Billion

Basel, Switzerland — Western central banks have agreed to grant Mexico a \$1.85 billion emergency loan to help it pay its debts, the Bank for International Settlements reports.

The BIS, a Basel-based organization that acts as banker for 30 of the world's major countries, did not give details of the loan's terms in its statement Sunday night, except to say that \$9.25 billion would come from the United States.

But it said the financing package, channeled through BIS to the Mexican central bank, has been put together by the central banks of the Group of 10 nations together with Switzerland and Spain.

The Group of 10, created in 1962 to assist the International Monetary Fund, facilitate payments between countries, includes Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States and West Germany.

The loan to Mexico was designed to provide a stopgap until a more comprehensive credit package, together with an economic program, was completed with the IMF, BIS said. Talks are being held on Mexican plans to raise \$4.5 billion from the IMF.

Mexico has about \$80 billion of public and private debt. An economic slump caused mainly by the decline in the price of its top export, oil, has forced it to seek to renegotiate loans due to be repaid this year.

Mexican Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog has obtained permission from commercial bankers to postpone repayment of about \$10 billion of public sector debt for three months while his country raises new funds.

On Monday, a Mexican newspaper reported that Mexico has asked for an additional three-month delay on repaying some loans. Finance Ministry officials were not available to comment on the article.

Apart from the central bank and IMF loans, Mexico also wants a \$1-billion commercial credit. This depends on agreement being reached with the IMF, which normally demands tough terms from its clients, banking sources have said.

The idea of the central bank loan came up at a meeting of senior officials at BIS 10 days ago. Banking sources in Zurich said the authorities apparently had acted with such speed to restore confidence in shaken financial markets.

## EEC Seeks Rise In IMF Lending

By Lydia Chavez

NEW YORK — As recently as two weeks ago, many traders on Wall Street were in a bad humor. In the face of a protracted slump in the securities markets, bonuses were in jeopardy.

Management was being so tight, complained one analyst at a large brokerage house, that he was told to deliver a \$15,000-a-year assistant. "Maybe," he said last week with a bit more hope, "that has all changed."

While it takes most businesses months to recover from recession, Wall Street can snap back to healthy profitability in a matter of weeks. Most analysts and executives agree that the record volume of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange in the past two weeks will foster a third-quarter recovery for brokerage profit that is expected to be little short of spectacular.

A recovery for the full year, however, depends on whether the higher trading volumes and their fuel — lower interest rates — will endure.

"We're going to have extraordinary profits in the third quarter," exclaimed Peter Cohen, vice chairman of Shearson/American Express Inc., in fact, earnings for the third quarter for many securities firms are likely to increase by more

## Brokers Rake in Profit in NYSE Rally

By Lydia Chavez

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"We're going to have extraordinary profits in the third quarter," exclaimed Peter Cohen, vice chairman of Shearson/American Express Inc., in fact, earnings for the third quarter for many securities firms are likely to increase by more

than 50 percent from the weak levels in the second quarter, according to Bernin Long, an analyst with Lippert Analytical Services.

The general optimism has already shown up in higher stock market value for the shares of brokerage houses — increases have ranged between \$4 and \$13 a share.

George Ball, chief executive of Prudential Capital and Investment Services, a holding company that owns the Bache Group, agreed that the third quarter would be a good one. But, he cautioned, "Ten days do not make a year."

As a rule of thumb, Mr. Long said, Wall Street does poorly when daily trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange falls between 45 million to 50 million shares. But when the average daily volume begins to edge above 50 million shares, additional sales move quickly to the profit line. An average of 92 million shares a day have traded in the past 10 days.

"This business has very high fixed costs, but once we've covered the fixed costs, the marginal dollar of revenue is extraordinarily profitable," Mr. Cohen said. "If people didn't make money in the last two weeks, they will in the next two."

Higher volume begets higher commissions — the source of a quarter of the industry's gross revenue. But factors other than commissions, including profit

made on portfolios and underwriting and interest earned on margin accounts, also have a strong impact on industry profit.

The elements that affect these income sources — volume, interest rates and customers — lined up last week in nearly perfect fashion.

The burst of trading that began Aug. 17 came first from the institutions. These large accounts not only produce commissions, but are good for increasing the volume dramatically and generating excitement in the market. They are not, however, the most profitable clients for many of the brokerage houses.

Mr. Long estimated that the average commission per share traded by an institution is only 8 to 10 cents, compared with 28 to 30 cents for individuals. The lower return per share, however, is largely offset by the fact that institutions commonly trade in hundreds of thousands of shares at a time.

But the institutional trading helped lure some of the more profitable retail business in which Wall Street delights.

"By the late part of the first week, individuals began to enter the market and that tendency continued to grow," Mr. Ball said, and so the average commission price also began to rise.

Brokerage houses, however, earn almost as much money from their own trading portfolios as they do

from commissions, and this should add to higher profit in the third quarter.

The portion of the industry's gross revenue that comes from trading and inventory profits has also become increasingly important.

Falling interest rates also contributed to generous trading and inventory profit at most firms. As interest rates declined, the bonds that the firms had purchased earlier increased in value.

"The last two weeks certainly helped," said Donald Marron, the chairman of Paine Webber. "Not only the higher volume but the rise in the fixed income market."

The big question on Wall Street now is whether the market's runup will last. And whether it last long enough to make earnings for the full year better than last year's.

"I think we have reached a new plateau," Mr. Marron said. He said he expected market volume to stay at least 20 percent higher than it was in the first half of the year.

## Gold Markets

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Gold (1000 oz)	392.50	392.50	392.50
Gold (100 oz)	39.25	39.25	39.25
Gold (10 oz)	3.925	3.925	3.925
Gold (1 oz)	0.3925	0.3925	0.3925

Official listings for London, Paris and Zurich, and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Money & Markets, U.S. dollars per ounce.

	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
30	35.00-36.00	42.00-43.00	48.00-49.00
40	35.00-36.00	42.00-43.00	48.00-49.00
50	35.00-36.00	42.00-43.00	48.00-49.00
60	35.00-36.00	42.00-43.00	48.00-49.00

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## Stanford, U.S. Dispute Important Biotechnology Patent

(Continued from Page 7)  
you can make some very basic patent claims, because the standard you're compared to is the state of prior art, and there just isn't very much," said Mr. Kiley.

Many of the new companies are interested primarily in collecting patents — and their ability to do so depends in large part on a delicately poised agreement with Stanford University.

Until recently, it seemed likely that Stanford would dominate the field of genetic engineering because of the patent it won in December, 1980, covering the basic method of gene-splicing known as recombinant DNA.

**Inheritance Fees**  
DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the combination of chemicals that determines inherited characteristics in all living organisms. In the patented recombinant DNA process Stanford has licensed to 73 companies, for \$10,000 each, the genetic code from one organism is

transferred to another, creating an entity with tailor-made characteristics.

Along with that process patent, Stanford and the University of California, which share the claims, are seeking another, closely related patent on a key product used in gene-splicing. The product patent — covering genetically engineered plasmids, the loops of DNA that scientists use to carry genetic material from one cell to another in the recombinant DNA process — would be far easier to enforce than the process patent. By relying on the process patent, Stanford would have to go into laboratories and monitor ongoing work to determine whether unlicensed companies were using their patented method.

Earlier this month, in a decision that shifted the balance of power in the gene-splicing world, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued a preliminary rejection of Stanford's application for the plasmid patent, giving the university three months to try to change that decision.

The rejection imperils not only the plasmid patent but the earlier process patent as well. Scientists and lawyers agree that, because both patents are based on the same work by Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer, a final finding that the

second claim was not patentable probably would provide grounds for overturning the original process patent.

While the patent office listed a number of technical grounds for turning down Stanford's second patent claim, scientists say there are two main problems. One is the possible failure of the November, 1974, patent application to describe the plasmid sufficiently to enable scientists to reproduce the invention. The other is an article published Oct. 25, 1973, in New Scientist magazine, describing a paper Mr. Boyer had given at a scientific conference earlier that year.

**One Week Late**  
Under patent law, inventors have one year after the publication of their finding to apply for patent protection — and unfortunately for Stanford, the article appeared one year and one week before the patent application was filed.

The insufficiency and the earlier article were pointed out this summer by Albert Halluin, a lawyer at Exxon Research and Engineering, a company that — some say not coincidentally — did not get a license from Stanford.

"It was well known that [Mr. Boyer] had spoken at the... conference, but usually those speeches are not written up," said Mr. Kiley of Genentech. "I

don't think anybody noticed the publication, or if they did, thought about its significance. It wasn't headlined. There's big money ahead in this discovery. At the time it was just another scientific paper."

To win the patent, Stanford must now prove that the article did not describe the recombinant DNA process thoroughly enough to allow scientists to duplicate the work — and that the patent application did.

Mr. Kiley and patent lawyers at other genetic engineering companies will not venture an opinion on whether the article is so fully descriptive of the recombinant DNA process that it should block Stanford's claim. But they do agree that it is "highly pertinent."

**Ambiguous Relationship**  
Stanford has a somewhat ambiguous relationship with many of the small venture capital companies that have sprung up to explore the commercial possibilities of biotechnology. In some ways, they work closely together, with Dr. Boyer sitting on Genentech's board of directors and Dr. Cohen acting as consultant to Cetus, the oldest of the biotech companies.

Still, as the companies begin to get their own patents on biotechnology processes and products — and especially as they begin to

market products made using technology under license from Stanford — it would be in their interest to see Stanford's patents rejected.

There is a consensus in the legal and scientific communities that Stanford's patent claims are vulnerable to challenge, on the ground that they are too broad and not drafted carefully.

But there is also a consensus that the license was designed to be cheap enough to buy some time before the legal challenges begin. Licensees pay \$10,000 a year until they begin to market products created with the Stanford technology, at which point they will also be charged royalties ranging from one-half of 1 percent to 10 percent of net sales. Even Stanford agrees that the patent will face legal challenges when there are enough products on the market to make the royalties worth fighting about.

It is unclear, though, who would want the public image of suing to take away the profit of pioneering work done by university scientists.

"Genentech can't sue Stanford," said one patent lawyer who works for a number of biotechnology companies. "They need a good relationship with the university. So they'll wait until someone else, probably one of the large chemical companies, does their dirty work for them."

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

	1982	1981
Revenue	2,730	2,440
Profits	72.6	122.7

	1982	1981
Revenue	199.67	164.43
Profits	0.532	0.444

## Hoesch Sees Delay In Krupp Merger

BONN — Krupp Stahl's talks on combining its special steel operations with those of the Thyssen group could delay the planned Krupp-Hoesch merger to form Ruhrtahl, Jochen Ortmann, the chief spokesman at Hoesch Werke, said Monday.

He said Hoesch considers that Krupp's possible link-up with Thyssen Edelstahlwerke would change the conditions for establishing Ruhrtahl.

A Krupp spokesman said from Bochum that the formation of Ruhrtahl takes precedence over a new special steel unit with Thyssen.

To the shareholders of

# GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES

## Huge losses are projected for your company

### YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT:

- **McFarlane Oil Company**, which your company proposes to acquire, is projected by your company's financial advisers to lose \$6.1 million in the current fiscal year and no less than \$8.0 million in the fiscal year to end February 28, 1984.
- In addition, Global is projected to lose \$2.4 million in fiscal 1982, and a massive \$12.6 million in fiscal 1983. Combined losses in 1983 approximate \$21 million.
- McFarlane's long term debt is projected to increase by over 300 per cent to \$31 million.
- McFarlane's working capital decreased 57 per cent to 5.8 million last year.
- No independent engineering appraisals have been prepared by Global of McFarlane's reserves — a standard procedure in the oil industry.
- 70 per cent of McFarlane's oil reserves and 72 per cent of its gas reserves are categorised as other than 'proved producing' and are thus subject to greater uncertainties and interpretations. Global is relying on McFarlane's valuation of these reserves.
- It is Global's fiduciary duty when making acquisitions of this kind to base them on audited financial statements. Yet, they have entered into an agreement to spend \$44 million of shareholders' money without professionally audited reports.

## U.S. District Court prevents McFarlane acquisition

A U.S. District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, has issued a temporary restraining order preventing the acquisition of McFarlane by Global. It also states that "This Court has determined that plaintiffs motion is well taken and that irreparable injury to the plaintiff will result if the motion is not

granted." The complaint, which was filed by Ambassador Marvin L. Warner, a member of the Committee for the Protection of Global Shareholders, also seeks a permanent injunction against the acquisition of McFarlane by Global.

**You should vote AGAINST Resolutions 2 and 3 and FOR Resolutions 5 to 20 at the Annual General Meeting on 13th September. Even if you have already voted, you can change your vote and support the Committee's Nominees.**

If you have any questions about voting your shares, you should immediately contact the Committee for the Protection of Global Shareholders and its financial advisers, as set out below.

### THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL SHAREHOLDERS

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**You cannot afford the continued mismanagement of your company**

**VOTE TO PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT AND REPLACE YOUR BOARD**

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## U.S. Futures Prices

## Grains

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## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices In Canadian cents unless noted				
High Low Close Chg				
3284 Can Trust	230	230	23	+
3285 Ctl Tons	230	230	23	+
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Montréal	202.52	200.14
Toronto	100.00	100.00

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Mr. L. J. ...	453.00	466.00

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Amarax	5 1/2	5 1/2	DoylDB	17 1/4	17 1/2	Lance S	23 1/4	24	Reeves	29	29 1/2
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Cyclotron	6	5%	Justyn's	34%	34%	Pion-His	20%	20%	ZionUT	25%	25%
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International  
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							3-month Treasury Bills	8.10	7.90	
							6-month Treasury Bills	9.45	9.30	

[illegible]

Builders Association. Orders from U.S. and foreign markets are expected to be strong for the near future. He added that buyers often waited to see the latest model.

However, in what he termed "a ray of sunshine on an otherwise downbeat report," he said that contracts placed by U.S. companies during July climbed to \$89.2 million from \$84.4 million a month earlier. Foreign orders, considerably lower and far more erratic,

**Film Plant in Holland**

*Reuters*

**TOKYO** — Fuji Photo Film said Monday that it will soon establish a company in the Netherlands to produce films and printing papers for the European market.

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# WHOSE LIVES TIONAL BOUNDARIES.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

# Eerald Tribune

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK Continued

James A. Gray, the group's president, noting that the decline in July had been expected in view of the continuing recession and the generally slow month, said economic conditions were "not conducive to a return of confidence or buying enthusiasm."

However, in what he termed "a ray of sunshine on an otherwise cloudy report," he said that contracts placed by U.S. companies during July climbed to \$89.2

The industry's order backlog stood at \$1.88 billion, down from \$2 billion in June. The association added that this backlog would last more than seven months at the current rate of shipments.

**Fuji Photo to Establish Plant in Holland**

*Reuters*

**TOKYO**—Fuji Photo Film said Monday that it will soon establish

**eral Tribune**  
s for you.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28°C. The cell concentration of the *Agrobacterium* strains was adjusted to 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and incubated for 24 h at 28°C. The plant tissue was then cultured on the selective medium. The transformation efficiency was calculated as the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data were the mean of three independent experiments.











## SPORTS

Raiders Triumph  
In Coliseum Debut

LOS ANGELES — The Raiders, behind the passing of Jim Plunkett and Marc Wilson, made a successful debut in their new home Saturday night by posting a 24-3 victory over the Green Bay Packers in an exhibition game.

The game, the first NFL contest in the 90,000-seat Coliseum since the Rams moved to Anaheim in 1979, was played before a crowd of only 40,906. There were 13,365 no-shows for the Raiders' first game following a two-year court battle with the league over the right to move from Oakland.

The Raiders were greeted by mild applause from the small crowd, with the biggest ovation reserved for running back Marcus Allen, who returned to the scene of his college career at Southern Cal, where he won last year's Heisman Trophy.

Green Bay took a 3-0 lead early in the game on a 50-yard field goal by Eddie Garcia, but the Raiders led the score on a 44-yard field goal by Chris Bahar with three seconds left in the first half.

Plunkett, who completed 14 of 19 passes for 185 yards before giving way to Wilson early in the third period, completed passes of 15 yards to Malcolm Barnwell and 29 yards to Cliff Branch to highlight the drive.

On their first possession of the second half, the Raiders took a 10-3 lead on a 2-yard run by Frank Hawkins. The touchdown capped a drive of 64 yards, including 47 yards in the air on a pair of passes from Plunkett to Branch.

Wilson continued to march the

Raiders through the Green Bay defense, hitting Barnwell with a 6-yard touchdown pass with 3:30 left in the game.

The Raiders closed the scoring with two seconds remaining in the game on a 3-yard touchdown run by Billy Taylor following an interception by rookie linebacker Rich D'Amico at the Packer 9-yard line.

**Strike Date Considered**  
The NFL Players Association began meeting Monday in Chicago to decide whether to strike — possibly as early as this weekend — in an effort to resume the stalled talks with club owners.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the player union, said at a briefing before the executive committee meeting of the NFLPA that several options were open to players beyond the symbolic solidarity band-aids that have preceded many exhibition games.

"One of the options is to decide whether to strike now or wait until the regular season," Garvey said. "They have to decide whether they are going to do anything different or stick to the game plan."

Each of the 28 NFL teams has sent its player representatives to the Chicago meeting, which was expected to last into the evening. Garvey said the association also would decide whether to set a strike deadline.

**Stimms Lost for Season**  
Phil Simms, the New York Giants' starting quarterback, underwent knee surgery Monday and will be lost for the season. The Associated Press quoted Coach Ray Perkins as announcing Monday.

Gara Records 17th Victory  
As Royals Defeat White Sox

CHICAGO — Amos Otis' two-run double highlighted a four-run first inning, and Larry Gara became the American League's first 17-winner as the Kansas City Royals scored a 7-4 victory Sunday over the Chicago White Sox.

The triumph was the sixth straight for the Royals and their ninth in 11 games. It gave the first-place Royals a two-game lead over California in the American League West.

Otis' double came off LaMar Hoyt (14-13) and followed walks to U.L. Washington and George Brett. Hal McRae then singled home Otis for his 14th RBI. Willie Aikens' single sent Brett to third, and Jerry Martin singled home the final run of the inning.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Gara allowed only five hits over the first eight innings but was knocked out in the ninth when the White Sox scored three runs on RBI singles by Carlton Fisk, Aurelio Rodriguez, and pinch-hitter Mike Squires. Dan Quisenberry, despite giving up the single to Squires, got the last out to record his 31st save.

**Yankees 8, Blue Jays 2**  
In Toronto, Dave Winfield knocked in four runs with two homers, and Lee Mazzilli hit a bases-empty homer to support the three-hit pitching of Tommy John (10-10) as New York routed Toronto, 8-2.

**Orioles 3, Rangers 2**  
In Baltimore, Eddie Murray hit a pair of RBI singles to back the six-hit pitching of Mike Flanagan and pace Baltimore to a 3-2 victory over Texas. Flanagan (11-10), retired a string of 12 batters en route to his eighth complete game.

**Twins 6, Indians 3**  
In Minneapolis, Sal Butera's two-run single capped a four-run eighth that lifted the Twins to a 6-3 triumph over Cleveland. Bobby Castillo (8-10) allowed five hits, only one over the last eight innings — in going the distance for the victory.

**Red Sox 9, Angels 3**  
In Boston, Jim Rice and Dwight Evans hit three-run homers and Benito Escobar earned his first career hit in 34 days in leading the Red Sox to their sixth victory in eight games, a 9-3 triumph over California. Wade Boggs added a two-run homer.

**Brewers 8, A's 1**  
In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper drove in three runs with his 26th homer — a personal season high —

and a single to pace the Brewers to an 8-1 rout of Oakland. Bob McClure limited Oakland to three hits in raising his record to 10-6.

**Tigers 6, Mariners 2**  
In Seattle, Howard Johnson homered and drove in two runs to support the four-hit pitching of Jerry Ujdr (8-7) as Detroit beat Seattle, 6-2. Gaylord Perry, working while he appeals a 10-day suspension and \$250 fine for allegedly throwing illegal pitches, equaled a major-league mark by reaching the 100-strikeout plateau. It was the 18th season in which he has fanned 100 or more, tying Cy Young and Walter Johnson.

**Phillies 3, Reds 1**  
In the National League, in Philadelphia, Steve Carlton allowed only three hits, including a pinch-hit home run by Rafael Landestoy in the eighth inning, in pitching Philadelphia to a 3-1 triumph over Cincinnati. It was Carlton's first game since Aug. 9 and boosted his record to 17-9.

**Padres 9, Cardinals 4**  
In San Diego, Rick Lancelotti's first major-league hit, a three-run double in the third inning, capped a five-run uprising that carried the Padres to a 9-4 triumph over St. Louis in the opener of their doubleheader. 10 to the nightcap, San Diego third baseman Luis Salazar made three errors to help the Cardinals to a 5-3 victory.

**Expos 5, Astros 3**  
In Montreal, Andre Dawson knocked in three runs, two with his 18th homer, in helping the Expos to a 5-3 triumph over Houston. Scott Sanderson (8-11) pitched six innings to gain the victory. Tim Wallach added his 19th homer for Montreal.

**Braves 9, Mets 4**  
In New York, Claude Williams had three hits, two RBIs and scored twice as Atlanta handed the Braves their 13th consecutive victory, 9-4.

**Pirates 4, Giants 3**  
In San Francisco, Jason Thompson's two-run homer and scoreless relief pitching by Rod Scurry gave the Pirates a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. Thompson's homer, his 26th, came off Remy Martin (5-8) in the third and gave the Pirates a 4-0 lead.

**Cubs 7, Dodgers 2**  
In Los Angeles, Bump Wills hit three straight singles and drove in two runs in support of Ferguson Jenkins' 27th career victory in pacing the Cubs to a 7-2 triumph over the Dodgers.



John McEnroe (right) and Jimmy Connors practicing together for the U.S. Open.

## A Frustrating Year for McEnroe

U.S. Open Provides a Chance to Justify No. 1 Ranking

By Neil Andur  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The year began ominously. On a January night, John McEnroe beat Jimmy Connors in the Masters, thought he had won his round-robin group and \$30,000, went to a rock concert after the match and parried with The Pretenders rock group.

The next morning, to his dismay, McEnroe learned from Masters officials that, well, there was a mathematical error and he had not really won his group. Hello, world. Within 24 hours, the world's No. 1 tennis player was promptly flattened and eliminated from the Masters by Eliot Teltscher and Ivan Lendl, and nothing has been quite the same for McEnroe to tennis, even if his talent as a rock musician has improved.

"Maybe that typifies what's been going on all year," McEnroe said last week, reflecting on the Masters and a frustrating, injury-filled season that has produced more pleasure at recording sessions and benefit concerts at Forest Hills than tournaments at the West Side Tennis Club, Wimbledon, Toronto or Cincinnati.

The Association of Tennis Professionals computer ranking still lists the 23-year-old pro as No. 1 (112,033 points to Connors's 108,333 and Lendl's 92,888), which is why McEnroe received the No. 1 seed for Tuesday's start of the U.S. Open championships. But McEnroe knows he is not No. 1 for the year. He has said so publicly, and his record is almost embarrassing alongside a 1981 season that clearly vaulted him past Bjorn Borg into the top spot.

Before last year's Open, which he won for a third consecutive year, McEnroe had played 12 tournaments and won eight. When he takes the court on Wednesday against Tim Lendl, he will have only one victory — the U.S. Pro Indoor in Philadelphia last January — in nine tournaments.

**Looking Back**  
In assessing past and present, McEnroe now says that he was unprepared for this season. The strain of a long year, capped by the emotionally draining Davis Cup final with Argentina last December, left him fulfilled, but flat for the Masters.

"I got caught up in something and haven't worked it out yet," he said. "That 'something' is now a year, the reluctance to 'work hard enough' for the Masters, perhaps because McEnroe knew that, win or lose, his Wimbledon, U.S. Open and Davis Cup performances of 1981 had assured him of the No. 1 position."

"I just had a long year last year," he said during an interview last week. "After the Davis Cup, I needed to get away for a while. But then came the Masters, and I started off negative. Philadelphia went OK, but just when I felt I was moving well, I got hurt. It was like the day before I got hurt, I actually started feeling better." McEnroe beat Connors in the final at Philadelphia.

"Confidence is important," he continued, "but for me, moving is the most important part. The way I move is important to the way I play. When I'm moving well, I hit the ball better."

Movement may be the most underrated aspect of tennis. Chris Evert Lloyd has said that her father, Jimmy, a teaching professional, harped on the idea that move-

ment was the one common quality shared by all great players.

"Movement affects everything you do," McEnroe said, his preparation for the U.S. Open inhibited last week by a painful blister on his right foot. "Mentally and physically, it affects you if you're not moving as well. Even if it's a small thing, you mentally have a tough time getting over it because you don't have the incentive to work."

McEnroe's rivals see a different picture, however, giving everything from an absence of hunger to a trend on the men's tour away from touch to power.

**Angry Run-ins**  
One of the game's hottest hitters, Steve Denton, has had several angry run-ins with McEnroe this year — once in the locker room after a doubles match at Wimbledon and then again earlier this month in Toronto.

"He's an unbelievably talented player and can erupt any time," said Denton, who overpowered McEnroe in the semifinals of the recent ATP championships in Cincinnati. "Some of his problem is mental. It's tough when you've won Wimbledon a few times or the U.S. Open, and then you start losing. I think it would be tougher to do well over a longer period of time. Maybe he's getting to the stage where he's stale and needs to be hungry."

Arthur Ashe, the U.S. Davis Cup captain, has watched McEnroe's problems during the last two years. Ashe divides McEnroe's problems into two areas — short term and long term.

"The first time John's gone this long without dominating players — even without Borg. It's a new experience. He's going through a tremendous learning period. But for a great player, one event can turn it all around. If he wins the Open, that could do it. Long term, I'm not the slightest bit worried. He has no stroke problems. Everything is there."

Wojtek Fibak of Poland is less certain. The men's game is changing, Fibak said.

"Generally, the problem with touch players is that the game is becoming less sophisticated and more physical," said Fibak, a ranking player, who is Lendl's closest friend on the circuit. "Big serves, big volleys, big racquets. The game is going in the direction of power and less toward sophistication and touch. McEnroe's been surviving longer than most players because of his tremendous serve, but his ground strokes have never really relied on power. Basically, if you play against power, you see power destroying touch."

Lendl's recent string of successes against McEnroe, and the improved play of strong servers like Denton, Jay Lendl and Henri Leconte tend to reaffirm the opinion. But Connors, who outlasted McEnroe in their memorable five-set Wimbledon final, believes McEnroe has performed well enough against all players.

"Your game can go through stages," said Connors, who went through his own crisis of confidence in 1975 after dominating the tour in 1974. "McEnroe played well in '81, he got to the top, and maybe he's not as eager to practice. That happened to me. After that great year in '74, I gained something like 25 pounds and weighed as much as 182. I was running with the Nastase and played doubles and never practiced. I

went out, played a match, went out afterward and ate, went out and drank, and it went downhill from there. It came to a time when me and Nasty couldn't do it anymore. John's played an awful lot of matches. But only he knows when he can't do it anymore."

Once fierce, and sometimes bitter rivals, Connors and McEnroe have come to respect each other, particularly since their Wimbledon final. Last Saturday, they even practiced together for several hours on the stadium court at the National Tennis Center when McEnroe decided to call a halt, concerned about exerting too much stress on his foot.

"C'mon E.T.," Connors called out teasingly, as McEnroe, head bowed, prepared to depart. "It can't be all that bad."

A photographer cornered Connors. "Why do you call him E.T.?" Connors smiled. "Doesn't he look like an extra terrestrial?"

**Thompson Upsets Bunge**  
Leigh Thompson continued a wave of upsets by beating Bettina Bunge, 7-6, 6-3, Sunday for the singles title in the Women's Tennis Cup. United Press International reports from Mahwah, N.J.

**Thompson, 15, Wins**  
Thompson, a 15-year-old American, had defeated Andrea Jaeger in the second round.

**Hanka Out of U.S. Open**  
Sylvia Hanika of West Germany has withdrawn from the U.S. Open, in which she was seeded eighth, because of a shoulder injury. It was announced Sunday in New York.

Stadler Beats Out Floyd in Playoff  
To Capture World Series of Golf

By John Radosta  
New York Times Service

AKRON, Ohio — Craig Stadler won the World Series of Golf on the fourth hole of a playoff Sunday with Ray Floyd.

Stadler saved par with a chip and putt from the rough beside the 17th green. Floyd, from the same rough, chipped strong, about 12 feet past the hole, and took two putts coming back for a bogey.

The playoff began on the 14th hole, and they each parred 14, 15 and 16 before Stadler wooed it. It was a tension-filled situation with Stadler, in his own words, "scrapping around" and scrambling while Floyd was missing two birdie opportunities that would have won.

"I didn't play well in the playoff, but fortunately my short game came through," Stadler said. "Raymond had the better hand on 15 and 16, but he wasn't fortunate enough to make the putts."

Floyd will be 40 years old on Saturday, and he says he is playing the best golf in his 20 years as a professional. "You're not supposed to be unhappy with second place, but in this case I am unhappy," Floyd said. "I didn't play as well as I did the first three days."

This playoff was the longest of the season, surpassing three-hole playoffs at Los Angeles and Hilton Head.

Stadler and Floyd tied in the regulation 72 holes at 278, two under par for four rounds of the Firestone Country Club. Stadler started the closing round five strokes behind Floyd and shot a superb five-under-par 65 with five birdies and no bogeys. Floyd's 70 was not enough to stave off Stadler's rush.

Stadler's \$100,000 purse raised his season's winnings to \$428,101, a career high, and put him at the top of the money list.

The playoff was forced by the last stroke of the regulation 72 holes. After his playing partners,

**Coe, Teammates Smash**  
**4x800-Meter Relay Mark**

The Associated Press

LONDON — A British team anchored by Sebastian Coe set a world record of 7 minutes, 3.89 seconds Monday for the 4x800-meter relay. The previous record of 7:08.1 was set by a Soviet team in August, 1978.

The British team got off to a bad start when Peter Elliott took more than 1.49 for the first two laps. Gary Cook and Steve Cram then ran well on the second and third legs, putting the record well within reach. Coe completed the final leg in 1:44.0, running into a headwind down the final straightaway.

Isoo Aoki and Bob Shearer, had holed out on the 18th green. Floyd faced a 12-foot putt for a birdie that would have won. He missed by a few inches.

The playoff began with both scoring routine pars on No. 14. On the par-3 15th, Stadler hit the back edge and chipped to tap-in distance. Floyd had a 15-foot putt for a winning birdie and missed by inches. It was more of the same on the par-5 16th, where Stadler caught the rough beside the green and saved par with a chip and putt. Again Floyd was within striking distance, about 12 feet, and again he missed.

On the 17th, both put their approaches in the rough beside the green. The difference was that Stadler chipped up close enough for "a game" while Floyd knocked his chip 12 feet past and missed the putt.

Aoki, the Japanese star, finished third with 67-280.

Shearer, leader of the Australian circuit, and Curtis Strange tied for fourth at 282. Shearer, troubled by a nose bleed early on, took a double bogey at the first and bogeys at the second and third, but he rallied to finish with 71.

Strange, partly on the strength of a hole-in-one on the 12th hole, scored 68.

Perrault Headed Toward Horse of the Year  
After Solid Triumph in Arlington Million

By Steven Crist  
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill. — The scenario is familiar: An older horse based in California wins the Hollywood Gold Cup on the dirt, the Arlington Million on the grass and then heads for the Jockey Club Gold Cup on the dirt with dead aim at horse-of-the-year honors.

It happened that way last year with a 6-year-old gelding named John Henry, and it appears to be happening again this year with a 5-year-old horse named Perrault. He won the Hollywood Gold Cup June 13, and Sunday at Arlington Park he won the Arlington Million with a flourish.

Perrault stayed just behind a swift early pace, saved ground along the rail under a textbook ride by Laffit Pincay Jr., then split horses at the top of the stretch and drew off by 2 1/2 widening lengths to win the richest thoroughbred race in the world.

Perrault, a muscular chestnut son of Djakao out of Innocent Air, was bred in Ireland and was followed to the wire Sunday by a pair of English runners. Be My Native, a 72-to-1 shot who was the only 3-year-old in the race, finished second, a neck in front of Motivator, a 49-to-1 shot ridden by Steve Cavan. Lemhi Gold, the 3-1 second choice, was fourth.

Perrault's winning time of 1:58.45 for the mile and a quarter on the grass course was an excellent clocking for that distance on any surface.

Perrault, who was coupled in the betting with Erins Isle because both are trained by Charlie Whittingham, returned \$4.60 for \$2 to win as the favorite in a field of 14. He earned \$600,000 from the \$1 million purse for his owners, Serge Fradkoff and Baron Thierry de Zuylen of Switzerland.

Perrault is owned for the Frenchman who wrote "Cinderella," but his victory Sunday was oo rags-to-riches story. He came into the race as the solid favorite and

left his opponents in almost awed admiration at the finish.

"I got close to him at the top of the stretch but he was just too good," said Chris McCarron, who rode Lemhi Gold.

"I had a feeling this would happen," said Brian Sweeney, the owner of Erins Isle. "I, of course, wanted my half of the entry to win, but I'd seen Perrault training and he was just tremendous. Maybe we'll catch him if we run at longer distances, but I hope they stay out of each other's way from now on."

Whittingham said that Perrault would be flown to New York on Monday and that the Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park on Oct. 9 was his main objective. That race should bring together Perrault, John Henry, Silver Buck, Winters Tale and Timely Writer in a likely showdown for horse of the year.

Whittingham also plans to campaign Perrault on the grass this fall in races like the Washington D.C. International.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Tip of the Hat to Cap

WASHINGTON — People are constantly asking me, "Who is the man with the most humor in the Reagan administration?" They are surprised when my response is: Cap Weinberger, the secretary of defense. Cap says things with a straight face that make you want to roll on the floor.

Just the other day he told reporters he is for a "protracted nuclear war." He doesn't want one of these hair-trigger wars that last 30 or 40 minutes. Cap said he has ordered everyone at the Pentagon to figure out not only how to keep a nuclear war going, but how to make sure the United States wins one when the missiles start flying.



Buchwald

Half the people in the Pentagon took Cap seriously. But those who knew what a deadpan comic Cap is just laughed and went back to doing the crossword puzzle.

## Mural for Nixon In Search of Wall

RALEIGH, N.C. — A mural for the Richard M. Nixon Library is well on its way to completion — and a site for the library hasn't even been picked yet.

Charles Switzer, 44, has been painting murals for 20 years. His Nixon painting, measuring 10 feet (3 meters) by 25, juxtaposes Nixon's career with the flight of a phoenix, rising from the ashes of legend.

Switzer said he believes Nixon, disgraced by Watergate, will eventually be looked upon as a great president. He said he was commissioned to do the work by two of Nixon's friends, whom he would not identify. He said the friends plan to donate the mural to the Nixon library.

one in stitches. Cap, without cracking a smile, said he thought a "limited nuclear war" with the Soviet Union was not only feasible, but essential so that the United States would have time to fight a conventional war.

Cap said that, if we let the Russians know that we were only going to fight a "limited nuclear war," then they would agree not to use their big stuff to attack us.

The only ones who didn't laugh were the United States' NATO allies, who figured out that, if a "limited nuclear war" was going to be waged, it would be on their turf, and even after Al Haig tried to explain to the Europeans that Cap was only joking, they didn't find the secretary of defense's war routine very funny.

So Cap got his writers together and said, "I think my jokes are losing something in the translation. We're going to have to come up with a new monologue, and throw in a 'limited nuclear war' stuff."

One of the writers said, "I got it! What if you just stand up at the microphone and say you're no longer for a 'limited nuclear war,' but you've opted for a 'protracted one instead?'" They were going to build offensive weapons that will make the U.S. prevail no matter what the Russians throw at us.

"That's pretty funny," Cap said. "Let's work on it. But keep it quiet or Johnny Carson will hear about it, and use it on his 'Tonight' show first."

The writers all went to work and came up with some memorable lines.

One was, "You show me a secretary of defense who is not preparing to win a nuclear war, and I'll show you a secretary of defense who should be impeached."

Another one, which was a real crowd pleaser: When he was asked if a nuclear war was winnable, Cap replied, again with a straight face, "I just don't have any idea. I don't know that anybody has any idea. But we're certainly going to give the armed forces everything they need to win one."

These are just a few samples of Cap Weinberger's humor. They may not sound so funny on paper, but when you see him standing up in front of the mike, looking like Woody Allen, delivering them, you could die laughing.

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## The Manipulator

## Dealing With the Stroker in Our Midst

By James Lardner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — He's as smooth as an eel, as friendly as a lapdog, as adaptable as a chameleon. A sweet-talker. A backslapper. A stroker. He treats casual acquaintances like intimate friends and intimate friends like casual acquaintances. Deep down, he thinks of other people as figures to be measured according to what they can do for him.

Do you know this person? Richard Restak thinks you do. According to Restak, The Manipulator is everywhere. He or she may be your boss, your co-worker, your spouse, your child, your next-door neighbor, or — not to beat around the bush — your very self. In any event, Restak assumes The Manipulator is someone you will want to know better, in which case you will want to consult Restak's new book, "The Self-Seekers: Understanding Manipulators and the Predominant Personalities of Our Age."

A bearded neurologist-writer who practices in Washington and teaches at Georgetown University Medical School and the Washington School of Psychiatry, Restak has set out to expose this troublemaker, and to explain his rise to prominence.

"There have always been manipulators," Restak said on the porch of his tree-shrouded home. "What's new about it is the pervasiveness of it, the tremendous numbers of people. We're talking about the psychology of people who are winners, who are very successful. This problem is not limited to the psychiatric sphere. It has exploded into the culture."

Winning the Battles As a group, manipulators suffer from an insidious "sense of self," caused by a failure "to internalize soothing, dependable, anxiety-reducing relationships," Restak says. Early in life, the typical manipulator decides that his parents and others haven't responded well to his uncalculating self, and he becomes a competitive role player, approaching every social encounter as a battle. And as long as most of the battles are won he is not likely to advertise the fact that, underneath it all, something is missing.

Then how do we know something is missing? "The unsuccessful manipulator is really the tip-off," Restak said. "That's where we learn what this character is like."

The unsuccessful manipulator can often be found in the psychiatrist's office, said Restak (who was trained as a psychiatrist and interviewed a batch of them for his book). In the Victorian Age, with its tightly defined morality, hysteria and neurosis were the characteristic psychic ailments of the time. But now, as the pop psychologists say, "Norm is the name of a guy who lives in Brooklyn," psychiatrists are hearing more and more complaints about "relationships," feelings of "emptiness" and existential problems — "the

kind of thing that years ago people would talk to a priest or a philosopher about."

"Many times the success and ones don't begin to unfold until later in life, when the marriages have come apart and they have lost their good looks and their winning ways," Restak said. The comedown, when it happens, can be a regular psychic avalanche. Consider this portrait of an aging narcissist, one of the subcategories in Restak's book:

"Terrified of Old Age" The aging narcissist is unable to accept the inevitability of physical decline and resorts to a "flight into youth," Restak writes, "a last-ditch effort by means of dress and cosmetology to recapture one's lost past. But eventually the battle is lost. At some point the aging narcissist is faced with the reality of his own mortality and death. . . . The past — the repository of happier memories that ordinarily provide some measure of comfort in advancing years — is as empty and barren as the present."

"The manipulator is terrified of old age, because this is an individual who is not at all part of the cycle," Restak said. "He doesn't look upon life as a cycle of development. He can be jealous of his own children as people who are coming forth and who are ready to achieve, because the manipulator feels they're taking it away from him. It's the lifeboat mentality. There's only so much to go around, so much opportunity to be famous, so much praise. All these things have to be hoarded."

Restak sees no single explanation for the manipulator's rise to prominence. But television and the modern work-place get some of the credit. TV programs tend to be created by manipulators who remake humanity in their own image, Restak said, and many jobs demand a talent for quick, casual, superficial dealings, the manipulator's forte. Manipula-



Richard Restak

tion can be a genuinely useful skill from 9 to 5, Restak added, but "after a day of manipulating in a work-place, you can't turn off his orientation like a spigot." He cites a lawyer friend whose wife tried to kill herself because she suspected him of having a love affair. "I'm not worried," the lawyer told Restak. "She can't prove a thing."

"Well, that attitude is fine in the courtroom, but once it gets out of the courtroom it's dangerous. If you had to think of a profession whereby manipulation and manipulative lifestyle are being spread throughout society, it would be the legal system."

Restak set out to be a psychiatrist, but during his internship in New York he was switched to neurology. At 40 he is still torn between the two fields: "I like the precision of neurology and I like the humanism of psychiatry." Fortunately, many patients come to him (or are sent by courts) with complaints that could have a psychological or neurological cause. It is Restak's job to decide which, and the decision is not always easy.

"The Self-Seekers" is his third book, following "Premeditated Man," on bioethics, and "The Brain," his hobbies — along with an interest in Eastern religion and in tai-chi, the gateway of the Oriental martial arts — include collecting tribal masks from Africa and the Caribbean.

"Nothing There" "I've always been interested in masks and the whole concept of masking. We have the fantasy that, when you remove the mask, you get to the real self, but many cases, as in a dream, when one tries to delve into what the self is, it's very evanescent, very fluid, and in some cases there's nothing there."

Lacking a firm sense of self, manipulators tend to be inconsistent, Restak writes. "The manipulator can rant and rave about sexual morality on Sunday and participate in group sex experiences on Friday." But at any given moment the manipulator is inclined to repress or forget the elements of his personality not in play just then, and that fragmentation or reluctance to acknowledge conflicting impulses is one of the underlying psychological problems of today, Restak thinks.

Fashionable therapies are preoccupied with the self, he noted, but they define the self as "something you can grab, like gold or money." People are being told that if they can find their own spontaneous feelings and act on them, all will be well. "Subjectivity is being raised almost to the level of ideology."

"Basically, I think that the society as it exists, it's very difficult to maintain the fiction that we have one personality or one self. What we've got to do is not to let these multiple selves become independently operating, so that there's no overseer. By staying aware of what we have done in the past, perhaps criticizing it, one can perhaps have a capital-S 'self.'"

In the meantime, Restak hopes his book will help nonmanipulators identify and deal with manipulators, and help manipulators identify and deal with themselves. His hope was encouraged by a promotional trip to Hollywood, where, he said, he kept running into people who would tell him, with a wide smile, "Well, I've read your book and you've described me to a T."

## PEOPLE

## Transglobe Duo Home

A three-year voyage by two men who circumnavigated the globe for the first time by way of the North and South poles has ended in London. Sir Ranulph Fiennes, 38, and Charles Burton, 40, were greeted by Prince Charles, the Transglobe Expedition's patron, when their ship arrived at Greenwich. The prince paid tribute to the "courage, endurance, willpower and sheer bloody-mindedness" of the explorers. The team gathered scientific data, including information on geomagnetic sunspots at the South Pole, and marked unexplored terrain. The radio operator for the expedition was Lady Virginia Fiennes, Sir Ranulph's wife, who suggested the idea of the journey 10 years ago.

Paul Newman was as surprised as everybody else when his homemade salad dressing, bottled for a joke as "Newman's Own," started selling like crazy. "We've had it about three weeks and we've already sold 10,000 bottles," said Shew Leonard Jr. of Shew Leonard's Dairy in Norwalk, Conn., next door to Westport, where the actor lives. The vinaigrette, bottled by Ken's Foods Inc. of Framingham, Mass., with Newman's baby blue eyes and smiling face smeared in herbs and vegetables on the label, has been getting rave reviews from friends for years. The dressing — made of secret amounts of olive oil, soybean oil, red wine vinegar, water, lemon juice, spices, salt, dehydrated onion and garlic — is being sold in several stores. "It makes money, that's nice, but that's not the point," said a spokesman for Newman's public relations firm. He said any profits will be donated to a drug rehabilitation center.

Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 17, the younger daughter of Prince Rainier III, will begin classes Sept. 15 at the Chambre Syndicale's couture school in Paris. Marc Bohan of Dior, who recently visited Stephanie's big sister, Princess Caroline, in Monte Carlo, scoffed at reports that Stephanie would join Dior. He told Women's Wear Daily that he had suggested the couture school for her.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., son of Ethel Kennedy and the late U.S. senator, was one of 53 young lawyers sworn in as assistant district attorneys in New York by Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. Also sworn in was Cyrus R. Vance Jr., son of the former secretary of state. Mary Jo Bourbon, a spokeswoman for Morgenthau, said Kennedy and Vance, like most new prosecutors, would probably start on such tasks as drawing up misdemeanor complaints. They will have three weeks of orientation, including how to deal with the news media.

Margaret Chase Smith, the only woman to serve in both houses of Congress, was honored at the dedication of a library in Skowhegan, Maine, to house records collected during her 32 years in national politics. "I'm happy that it happened while I'm still around," said Smith.

To tears, cheers and a thunderous standing ovation, the burlesque musical "Sugar Babies" has left Broadway after 1,208 performances. There were a few glitches in the last show: Ann Miller dissolved into giggles when she accidentally whacked Mickey Rooney's wig off, and Rooney stopped everything when he couldn't seem to get out the line, "I am so tired of hearing this story," as the Miller character began, one more time, to tell how she murdered her husband. "Sugar Babies" opened Oct. 8, 1979. Rooney and Miller will take it on a national tour starting Nov. 8 in Chicago.

Italians are debating whether to change their constitution so that former King Umberto II, who reportedly wishes to die in Italy, can return home. Umberto, who will be 78 on Sept. 15, went into exile after a 36-day reign when the Italian republic was founded in 1946. A year later, the new constitution barred former kings of the House of Savoy, and their wives and male descendants, from setting foot in Italy. Italian newspapers have quoted friends of the former king as saying from his hospital bed in London that he wants to see Naples, Rome and Turin before he dies. The Italian Union of Monarchists asked Parliament to amend the constitution to allow his return. Falcone Lucifero, Umberto's spokesman in Rome, said the former king's failing health "made his desire [to return] even more ardent."

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